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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1869. NO. 284.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

"The Piece"

To get Pure Drugs, Perfumery, Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes—Charles Abel & Co.'s, 172 Wylie street.

A Fine Assortment

Of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

The Elliptic.

If you desire to secure an economical machine, one that is not liable to get out of order, and that will make any part of a dress, except sewing on the hooks and eyes, secure an Elliptic. It will sew anything, from the finest of linen to the thickest cases of cloth. It makes its own braid as it sews. It is simple, easy to learn, easy operated, strong, durable, and at the same time sold at a reasonable rate. Call at No. 77 Fifth avenue, second story, and examine it.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.

Messrs. G. B. Hill & Co., No. 59 Fourth avenue, have, during the last few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have eleven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawatomie counties. They sell for part cash and a long credit. These land are selected with care, near the railroad, and are selling rapidly. *For particulars, call immediately.*

Just Received.

Five casks of Bass & Co.'s English Ale. Also, a good supply of Scotch Ale, and Dublin Porter, at Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Ladies Call at W. W. Moorhead's,

81 Market street, and see what an elegant assortment of Hamburg Embroideries he has just received. A lot of very narrow Edgings now on hand at very low prices.

Another Arrival

Of those elegant White Gored Tucked and Quilted Skirts, at $1 75 each, the cheapest and best skirt in the city, at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Use Gouraud's Oriental Cream.

The finest preparation known for beautifying the complexion. For sale by Joseph Fleming's, 81 corner Market street and the Diamond. 3:0

Farm and Steam Ferry.

At Wellsville, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Ding and Medicines at McClurran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

More of the Dent Movement.

The Conservative Mississippians Determined to Make a Nomination—Trial of an American at San Juan for Murder—Rules Adopted by Mexican Claims Commission—Pratt, the Texas Rioter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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Washington representatives of the Dent party have been actively considering the situation to-day, as affected by the indications of the President's views. They say that in spite of the opposition developed by the Administration, the Conservative Republicans of Mississippi will make a nomination, and that they feel confident of success. Judge Dent's friends say he will not be moved from his determination to go before the Convention, and appear confident he will be selected. They claim that the revolution in the South, as indicated by Virginia and Tennessee, has gone too far for the President to stop it. The feeling of these Mississippians toward Grant is quite bitter.

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The Mexican Claims Commission

has agreed upon rules of procedure and adjourned till December next. Meantime, claimants are to prepare their cases and arguments to support them, and file the same to the State Department here for filing.

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CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts for the week ending August 7, were $5,900,345.

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

Treasurer Spinner announces that he will redeem ten and fifty dollar notes of the convertible issue, and also mutilated bills, in amounts of $500 or upwards, in United States notes, and forwarded by Adams Express.

RESIGNATION.

G. Gordon Adams, United States District Attorney for the District of Mississippi, has tendered his resignation.

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Quiet Restored on the Susquehanna Road, Mediated by Chief Justice Barnard Vacates All of Peckham's Orders.

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MORMONISM.

The Old Faith and the New—A Schism.

The Corinne (Utah) *Reporter*, of July 24, has the following:

"A few days ago we mentioned the fact that William Alexander and David Hyrum, the younger sons of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, were on their way to Salt Lake City to set up the standard of the reorganized or anti-polygamy church. A singular interest attaches to the name of David Hyrum. A few months before Joseph's death, he stated that 'the man was not born who was to lead this people but one of Emma Smith's sons,' and the son who would succeed in the presidency after a season of disturbance.' Joseph Smith was killed June 27, 1844, and Hyrum, named from his father's direction David Hyrum, was born in the Mansion House, Nauvoo, on the 17th of the succeeding November. This prophecy is secretly spoken of to the thousands of Mormons who are weary of the tyranny of Brigham Young, and yet hold to their faith in Joseph Smith.

"A few days ago a fine young man reached Salt Lake City, and soon called upon Brigham and announced that their business was to organize their church at once, asking permission to defend their faith in the tabernacle, proposing to argue with the Brighamites, from the original Mormon books. We have but scant respects of the interview, but it is said to have been very warm. Brigham was very angry at their presumption, and ordered them off the premises, he, sending word at the same time of the visitors to shut them out of the ward meeting-houses. The brothers at one point of the conversation, denied that their father ever practised polygamy, and that Brigham's money, to which Brigham retorted that their mother was a liar, and had been proven a thief, with many other unseemly words.

"Be it remembered that the lady thus spoken of by the *Reporter* is the mother of a boy God in Mormon theology, who was the glory of their hero's boyhood. Pilgrim Progress, or the Pilgrim's Progress, Brigham doubtless gnaws his nails in vain rage that he cannot, as in former times, set loose the vengeance of his Nauvoo legion upon these sectarians, and crush the rebellion in blood. If his power were now equal to his feelings, we should have repeated the story of the Mountains, when a high civil functionary of Utah led the legion in broad day to slaughter men and women who had surrendered themselves prisoners. But nothing more than petty persecutions will be attempted at this late day."

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

Gloomy Prospect in Spain—Carlists Shot Without Trial—The Crown to be Offered to Louis of Portugal—Our Relations with Great Britain—Resignation of Portuguese Ministry—No Hopes of Marshal Neil's Recovery—No General Council of the Irish Church to be Held—The Amnor of Cabool Wounded—General McMahon Leaves Lopez—Rebellion in Uruguay Ended.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, August 11.—The provisions stipulated by martial law, passed April 17th, 1821, which require the assemblage of a Council of War to try insurrectionists, are not being observed in Spain. The troops shoot all individuals suspected of Carlism without any kind of trial. Nine persons have been summarily shot in the vicinity of Bilbon, which has created a very bad impression among the people.

It is reported that General Prim intends offering the crown of Spain to King Louis, of Portugal, in which case Spain and Portugal would be governed in a similar manner as Austria and Hungary, and the King would divide his residence between the two capitals.

A Carlist chief, Cabanas, Estarus, has crossed the French frontier and passed into Catalonia, where he has joined a band four hundred strong.

LONDON, August 12.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Madrid, whereof the following is an extract: "Spain cannot be in a worse state. A change must come, unless the rulers are prepared for revolutions. The treasury is empty. It is impossible to collect taxes, and there is popular discontent every where. Prim and his colleagues have no easy time ahead."

Relations with the Sultan.

ALEXANDRIA, August 11.—A letter from the Sultan of Turkey was received here on Monday last, and it is reported the contents do not present any serious difficulties, and that a satisfactory reply can easily be made.

The Turco-Persian Boundary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11.—On the recommendations of the British and Russian Embassies, the Porte has come to an agreement with the Persian Embassador to observe the present provisional boundary line, until the completion of the Turco-Persian Commission.

Resignation of Portuguese Ministry.

LISBON, August 12.—The King has accepted the resignation tendered by the Ministry.

Art Professorship of Oxford.

OXFORD, August 12.—John Ruskin, the art critic, has been elected to the Slade Art Professorship of Oxford University.

Jeff. Davis in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, August 12.—Jeff. Davis and Charles Mackay are in the city.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

LONDON, August 12.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, suggested by the Queen's closing speech. The writer says the Queen's opening and closing speeches are apparently inconsistent, but the explanation is found in the fact that the international relations depend on reciprocity of feelings of the people, and not on negotiations of their ministers. Messrs. Johnson, Stanley and Seward, it is believed, positively declined to allow his name to go before the State Senate as a candidate for speaker of that body.

The following dispatch has been received from St. John, Newfoundland, by Messrs. Kuerhardt & Co., New York agents of the Hamburg and American Packet Company: "Divers put up the wreck of the steamship Germania, in Trepassey bay. Some specie and three bags of mail have been recovered and brought here."

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: Judge Jeffries, of the Supreme Court; A. Warner, Secretary of State, Judge Keep, of the Circuit Court of Warren county, with a large number of minor officers, were to-day removed by Gen. Ames. They were all men who were prominent in the Conservative movement in this state.

The committee appointed the other night to arrange the preliminaries for holding a National Captitol Convention in St. Louis met yesterday and changed the time from October 6th to October 20th. A committee on transportation was also appointed, comprising seven prominent gentlemen connected with all the railroads and steamboat lines centering in St. Louis, will endeavor to procure free passage for delegates, and half fare for visitors to the Convention.

The steamer CORA, a Missouri packet, sunk about six o'clock last night at Bellefontaine Bend. No particulars but an alleged theft.

Wednesday and yesterday the National Templars of Honor and Temperance were in session at Cincinnati. Representatives are exclusively members of the Supreme Council. This is the twenty-third meeting of the organization, and the fourth held in that city.

The Connecticut Tobacco Crop.

The Connecticut seed leaf tobacco crop is now said to be beyond danger from the worms; and a fine crop is anticipated, if the grasshoppers will let it alone, for grasshoppers are quite fond of tobacco chewers. This crop, which is known in the market as "Connecticut Seed Leaf," is by no means now confined to Connecticut. The culture was begun however, only a few years ago, in a small part of Hartford county; that is, in a few gardens in the towns of Windsor and Suffield. It was found that the soil in that section was peculiarly favorable to the growth of a large and smooth leaf admirably adapted for cigar wrappers, and in 1845 Oliver Ellsworth, sprung up in these two towns and afterward in Windsor Locks, Enfield cigar manufactories and subsequently large ones which supplied the whole of New England with cigar wrappers. The Spanish and Cuban Connecticut wrappers and known everywhere as "Vinder par pappers, and the whole crop of this kind retailed for a cent, and a very good cent it was, too, two cents.

This was thirty years ago, mor eago. The fame of the leaf spread so that speculators from New York used to go up and buy especially the whole crop while it was standing or after it was cut and hung up in the open sheds, and large quantities of it were exported to France, and even to Cuba, and are so exported now.

The crop was largely grown in Hartford county to other counties in Connecticut, and from Connecticut throughout the Valley of the river, especially in Massachusetts, where some of the finest Connecticut seed leaf is now grown. Land once devoted to the raising of brown corn was forced to tobacco, to the very great impoverishment of the land, and to exhaust from the substance of the land more greedily than worms or grasshoppers can take up tobacco. The enormous profit on the crop, however, permits liberal expenditures for manures and fertilizers. There was danger at one time that the farmers in the Connecticut valley would overdo the seed leaf business, as they had overdone the tobacco business many years ago; but the loss of a crop or two by the early frosts, which induced the farmers who hoped to "cure" tobacco, has confined this production to places where the crop is almost certain to mature, and the supply, large as it is now, has never exceeded the demand, though from different causes, such as foreign demand, or supply of last year's stock on hand, the prices have varied considerably from year to year. The seed leaf tobacco is now considered one of the most important, and certainly most valuable products of the Connecticut River Valley.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The first bale of the new cotton crop was received at Macon, Ga., on Wednesday, from Baker county.

David P. Reid, a prominent resident of Augusta, Ga., who was accused of firing a shot at a meeting held last Thursday night, gave himself up for trial on Tuesday, and was honorably acquitted.

Mike McCoole, the noted pugilist, was attacked while unarmed, in Buffalo, on Wednesday night, by Ed. Burns, a Chicago rough, and badly cut and beaten with brass knuckles. There is great excitement among sporting men in consequence. McCoole has the sympathies of the public.

A child four years old was found clinging to a raft in an insensible condition in the Delaware river at Philadelphia yesterday morning. He had wandered from home Wednesday, and had not been missed. He was restored to his parents.

The first bale of cotton of the new Alabama crop has been received at Montgomery, classed strict middling, and sold at fifty-eight cents.

The counsel of the English forgers sent home by Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, has telegraphed to a London lawyer to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the prisoners. Report says these documents have been already signed by Chief Justice Cockburn, and the case will be heard before the Court of Queen's Bench. It is rumored also that complaints against Kennedy will be instituted before the Police Commissioners for his action.

The depots in New York are all cumbered with immense quantities of western bound freight, and the officers are besieged by shippers anxious to get their goods off before prices rise.

Judge Nelson, of New York, on Wednesday denied the application of Henry D. Palmer for an injunction to restrain John McDonough from producing on the stage the play of "After Dark."

United States Commissioner Shields, on Wednesday decided that lottery ticket venders selling as agents, or clerks of other parties, are, under the law, dealers, and as such must pay the special tax.

A riot occurred in the Fourth ward, New York, on Wednesday night, among political roughs. Pistols were used, but the parties were all too drunk to hit the mark.

The Chilean Minister and Spanish agents, Sing Man and Choy Chew, are in New York.

The National Executive Commission of the Union League of America met in Philadelphia yesterday. Governor Geary welcomed the Commission to the Commonwealth. The executive report of the state of the Union League throughout the Union, was read by the Secretary. Measures were adopted to aid the coming elections in Mississippi, Texas and Pennsylvania. An address to the people was issued, set out the United States on the subject of altering to the objects of organization, and sustaining the Administration. The President was warmly indorsing the removal of conservatives in Mississippi and other States, were passed. Appropriations for elections about to take place, and other important election matters were discussed. The charter of New Albany Council in Mississippi was revoked, and M. A. Myer, of Mississippi, was empowered to reorganize the order there. Council adjourned without day.

GEN. ARMY, who recently soundly defeated the Indians, is on a visit to Chicago.

A dispatch received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, from Col. Nelson, at Camp Supply, stated that forty-eighteen hundred Cheyenne Indians came to that place on the 5th inst., and are drawing rations. This includes, it is believed, all the Cheyennes south of the Arkansas.

The loss by the burning of six ice houses at Crystal Lake, near Chicago, was $75,000, on which there is insurance for $40,000.

A Nashville telegram says: There is no truth or foundation for the story telegraphed specially from this place, that Mr. Bovelle, one of the editors of the late Rebel organ, had received a letter warning him of his life. The truth is, the editors of the organ won the respect of this entire community by their cautious course, and the election of a friend to the late political canvass has completely settled the matter in this city, as any thing as at any time in our history, and her party has gone to work with a will, and have gone to work full of hope for the future, and regardless of circumscribing the rights of any man, or any class of citizens.

The remainder of the Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party have arrived at Minneapolis, making the round trip in thirty-one days without accident. They found the country a perfect Eden. They had a tall brush with the Indians at Buffalo Lake, fifty miles from Fort Totten, in which one Indian was killed and a wounded in the leg. The route as explored is practicable in every respect, far more than on the line of the Union Pacific, and the whole country of the far west is reported as suffering from drouth.

The heavy work of improving the Falls of St. Anthony is progressing. The river has been turned from its natural bed, and the falls laid bare. The work is being done in sections, and when one section is completed in that section is peculiarly favorable to the growth of a large and smooth leaf admirably adapted for cigar wrappers, and in 1845 Oliver Ellsworth, sprung up in these two towns and afterward in Windsor Locks, Enfield cigar manufactories and subsequently large ones which supplied the whole of New England with cigar wrappers. The Spanish and Cuban Connecticut wrappers and known everywhere as "Vinder par pappers, and the whole crop of this kind retailed for a cent, and a very good cent it was, too, two cents.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

Cheering Reports from the Patriots.

Points on the Coast in their Possession—Recognition of Belligerent Rights by the United States All that is Needed—General Jordan's Command Win More Victories—Spanish Forces Demoralized—Difficulty Among the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Cuban advices up to the 2d inst., state that active preparations have been commenced by Generals Jordan and Quesada. Several points on the coast are now in possession of the Cubans, with power to hold them against any land force that can be brought against them, from which points they have communications with their friends in the United States. The Cuban leaders state that were their rights as belligerents recognized by the United States, such would be its effect in Cuba that in less than thirty days they would have entire possession of the island outside of Havana, and that entire possession would only be a question of a few months' time. The Cubans throughout the island are in sympathy with the Cespedes Government, and the disaffection of the Spanish troops would leave the Spanish Government without an army to oppose the Cuban armies.

It is reported that there is a serious difficulty in the volunteer organization, and numbers in the interior are joining the Republicans with arms and munitions of war.

A force of four hundred men were sent out from St. Jago de Cuba, commanded by Colonel Pueblo. This force was captured by Gen. Jordan's force. A force was sent out by General Valmeseda to reinforce them, and were in turn attacked and defeated, with a loss of half their numbers. It is reported that the Spaniards have been driven out of the Cinco Villas district, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and desertions. The Cubans are successful in every engagement, and are now in the possession of the entire territory, the wealthiest and most productive on the island. This greatly increases their strength, and affords facilities for their operations, giving them full supplies for their army.

The Spanish troops are represented to be in such a demoralized condition as to be almost beyond the control of their officers, and are fearful to trust them in an engagement. Everywhere in General Jordan's department he has so far accomplished his purposes. His troops are inspirited by their successes, and he has no doubts of ultimate triumph.

The cargo of slaves landed in the Cinco Villas district were all captured, and at once liberated by their captors. Their condition is represented as excellent in the extreme.

General Quesada's forces are closing on their opponents, who have no troops outside of Nuevitas except those confined at Puerto Principe.

THE TURF.

The Trotting at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 12.—Fully thirty thousand people were in attendance upon the Buffalo Driving Park, to witness the trots. The race for horses that have never beaten 2:29, which was unfinished yesterday, was resumed to-day, with four entries, and was won by J. S. Moss's ch. m. Idol: time 2:28, 2:32, 2:27, 2:27½, 2:29½, 2:28¾. The trot for the $1,000 purse was won by Goldsmith Maid in three straight heats, making her the one-cent and best time ever made in three successive heats. Dexter, Mambrino Girl and George Palmer started and kept nearly even on the quarter pole on the home stretch. The Maid took the lead a little ahead of the stand, when the Maid showed signs of breaking, but recovered, starting in the last heat, and lost the pole, keeping on the outside of Dexter, the following is the summary: Goldsmith Maid, b. m. American Girl, 3, 2, 2, br. g. George Palmer, 4, 3, 3, Dexter, 5, 4, 4. Time 2:24, 2:24, 2:25. The race was extended but drawn. The fastest time ever known on the three heats was Lady Thorn's.

Two heats were trotted in a race for horses that never beat 2:35, and were won by Henry Bell, 2:32¾, and the race will be continued to-morrow.

The heavy work of improving the Falls of St. Anthony is progressing. The river has been turned from its natural bed, and the falls laid bare. The work is being done in sections, and when one section is completed in that section is peculiarly favorable to the growth of a large and smooth leaf admirably adapted for cigar wrappers, and in 1845 Oliver Ellsworth, sprung up in these two towns and afterward in Windsor Locks, Enfield cigar manufactories and subsequently large ones which supplied the whole of New England with cigar wrappers. The Spanish and Cuban Connecticut wrappers and known everywhere as "Vinder par pappers, and the whole crop of this kind retailed for a cent, and a very good cent it was, too, two cents.

This was thirty years ago, mor eago. The fame of the leaf spread so that speculators from New York used to go up and buy especially the whole crop while it was standing or after it was cut and hung up in the open sheds, and large quantities of it were exported to France, and even to Cuba, and are so exported now.

The crop was largely grown in Hartford county to other counties in Connecticut, and from Connecticut throughout the Valley of the river, especially in Massachusetts, where some of the finest Connecticut seed leaf is now grown. Land once devoted to the raising of brown corn was forced to tobacco, to the very great impoverishment of the land, and to exhaust from the substance of the land more greedily than worms or grasshoppers can take up tobacco. The enormous profit on the crop, however, permits liberal expenditures for manures and fertilizers. There was danger at one time that the farmers in the Connecticut valley would overdo the seed leaf business, as they had overdone the tobacco business many years ago; but the loss of a crop or two by the early frosts, which induced the farmers who hoped to "cure" tobacco, has confined this production to places where the crop is almost certain to mature, and the supply, large as it is now, has never exceeded the demand, though from different causes, such as foreign demand, or supply of last year's stock on hand, the prices have varied considerably from year to year. The seed leaf tobacco is now considered one of the most important, and certainly most valuable products of the Connecticut River Valley.

CINCINNATI.

The Proposed Excursion to the Pacific—Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—The meeting held to-day by the Chamber of Comulerce, among others, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the unanimous requests of the city of Cincinnati demand at the hands of the Government the immediate adoption of such step in the great improvement of the West and South, and while the anticipated Southern railroad will prove both to our prosperity and commercial advancement, yet the opening of the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco will open to our merchants and manufacturers a new field of enterprise, in which our western products will command a ready sale, and our manufacturers are already reaping a partial harvest, we, of Cincinnati, should send the proper representatives to the Pacific coast that we may show to the representatives of the golden land, through them to Japan, China, China, Japan, &c., that the merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati can use more of their gold dust, their silks, their teas, and all their products than any other city in the world.

Resolved, That Wednesday, September 1st, be the day appointed to leave Cincinnati.

Resolved, That resolution was that the route should be via St. Louis.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Immense Meeting at Wilmington—Speeches by Senator Morton and Gov. Hayes.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—The Republicans opened the campaign in Southern Ohio at Wilmington, Clinton county, to-day. Senator Morton and Governor Hayes were the speakers. Ten thousand people, at a moderate estimate, were present.

Hon. George H. Pendleton has not entirely recovered from his accident, being thrown from a buggy and laming him, three months and more ago. He is able to walk about, but goes about in a buggy. The Democrats have a meeting Saturday night to ratify his nomination.

THE Eastern markets are better stocked with peaches than at any time since 1865. A New York paper says that to form any correct idea, how very large and constantly daily arriving in the city, Washington Market must be visited, where they can be seen in crate, box, basket, and barrel, more plenteous than ever we saw at that place in the season of the year. One fact alone which has reached us to-day tells a remarkable story of plenty. On saturday six trains passed North on the New Jersey railroad, each of twenty cars, and all laden exclusively with peaches, except the only the beginning of the season. It is estimated these trains had on board at least 100,000 baskets, five hundred baskets, or in all sixty thousand baskets. It is estimated that the Delaware and Raritan canal carried one million baskets, nearly all of which will be forwarded here, and quickly following them those of the Long Island, which ripen later. A bushel basket of fine peaches can be had in the city to-day for less than half a cent each. Before the week is out, the dealers say that this will seem a seven and a half cent price, and will buy the choicest basket in the market. Potatoes and peaches, either at fifty cents per bushel. May grumblers at such prices take tetanus.

It appears that while the Northwest has been deluged with rain for the greater portion of the spring and summer, the region drained by the Hudson river is suffering from a drought unusual in duration and severity. There has not been a heavy shower in many places during that river since the first of May. Streams are dry, wells and cisterns are giving out, and vegetation is nearly gone. The editor of the New York *Tribune*, in a recent journey through Virginia, mentions that the unusually dry weather of corn crop of that quarter from the same cause. The Hudson river valley is suffering in the same manner to exhibit the extent of our territory, as well as the varieties of climate which it embraces. Each section naturally emoraces. They ought certainly to make such a thing as a general failure of crops and consequent famine all over the country, all but impossible.

The cotton worm has appeared on many of the plantations on Big Black River, Mississippi. Their appearance this year is five days earlier than last, while the crop is at least two weeks ahead.

OIL CITY MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 12.—Flour dull but firm at previous quotations. Wheat dull; No. 1 and 2 Chicago spring 1.46 @ 1.47, respectively; sales 8,000 bushels; red winter Ohio at 1.50; No. 1 white 1.54; 5,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee 1.40. No. 2, according to condition, $1.04 @ 1.05 for kiln dried do. Oats quiet at 56 @ 57 for No. 1; 55 for kiln dried do. Corn dull and nominal, and sale for old. Rye—sales 10,000 bushels, part on private terms, and the rest at 1.20. Barley—sales 17,000 bushels. Pork and lard steady and unchanged. Highwines nominally $1.10.

Latest Chicago Market.

At the open board in the afternoon the grain market was quiet and prices a shade easier. No. 2 Spring wheat at $1.39@1.40, seller the month, closing at the latter rate. No. 1 Spring wheat at 1.46@1.47, seller the month. In the evening wheat closed steady at $1.40, seller the month, and No. 2 corn at 99½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Demand fair and prices firm; sales 1,800 bales low middling at 30½c; receipts 91 bales. Sugar unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—Wheat—sales firm; red $1 30; amber $1 35. Whisky $1 20@1 25. Oats 46c. Corn 92c. Rye $1 00. Flour $1 50 for first brands.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Production During July.

Development—Number of New Wells Going Down—Stock of Petroleum in the Region—Shipments—Parker's Landing.

From the Titusville *Herald's* lengthy report of the petroleum business in the Pennsylvania oil field, for the month of July, we gather the following:

The production during the month under review, as shown by the difference between the stocks held in the region on July 1st and August 1st and the shipments meantime, was 11,697 barrels of forty-three gallons, or an increase over the product during June as shown by a revised report for that month, of about 400 barrels.

There was a considerable increase on Cherry tree and Upper Cherry runs, along the Allegheny river and on the flats in the vicinity of Oil City. There was also something of increase in the vicinity of Bean farm, on the Smith farm and the Curtin tract, Lower Cherry run and on West Hickory creek.

The following table shows the production during July, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since January 1st; the product from January 1st to August 1st last year, and the average per

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

THE amount expended on the government buildings in Washington from the time the seat of government was located there to June 30, 1868, for public works of every description, including buildings and works of art, is $37,390,853 08. The grounds owned by the government in the District of Columbia amount to 578 acres. These facts are adduced to show that the removal project experiences no serious obstacle here. Chicago gives notice that she stands ready to issue bonds to the extent of $40,000,000, to construct government buildings there, in case St. Louis hesitates to come to the scratch. Really the thing is becoming interesting, if not serious!

ANDREW JOHNSON has made what doubtless he regards a high bid for Democratic support of his aspirations for the United States Senatorship from Tennessee, by proclaiming himself for national repudiation. ETHERIDGE, who also wants to go to the Senate, contents himself with an avowal in favor of repudiating the Tennessee State debt. This, however, was probably before the higher bid of JOHNSON was made. To catch up with his competitor, ETHERIDGE will have to invent some new rascality. But he must be very expert to keep ahead of JOHNSON, who at present appears to be the favorite of the Democrats in the Senatorial race.

THE revolting details given by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, of the rescue of a nun in Austrian Poland, from a dark and loathsome cell, where she had been confined for twenty-one years, is a matter that should receive some attention, but of course it will not, from the approaching Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church. Not that any action will affect the case of the nun BARBARA, but the possibility of such horrible crimes against humanity should be remedied by a revision of the monastic laws of the church. Austria is wavering in her allegiance to the Catholic hierarchy, and such developments as those made at Cracow, will be very apt to intensify the popular hatred of ecclesiastical domination. The people are represented to be vastly excited, and in Austrian Poland the monastic orders will all be likely to suffer as a consequence. The folly and crimes of the Roman Catholic authorities in those parts of Europe, where they hold unlimited sway, seem to be more likely to induce a reformation, and to break the bonds of superstition and intolerance, than all the missionary movements of the age.

THE PARK PROJECT.

Within the past few days, circumstances have transpired which render it probable that the park project will have to be abandoned, at least for the present. Our readers are familiar with the plan through which it was proposed to secure to the city several hundred acres for a park, without cost to the tax payers. The Committee, several months ago, had their plans prepared, but subsequent legislation necessitated delay. Options had been procured from the owners of the greater portion of the property required, at certain stipulated prices, but these expired in consequence of the delay. When the City Councils ordered the special election to be held, as provided for in the act, the committee, confident that these options would be renewed upon the terms previously agreed on, consulted with the principal parties interested, and obtained a favorable response, except in a single case—but it happens that this gentleman controls the greater part of the ground desired, and without his option the committee find themselves unable to present the project to the people in that clear and tangible light which they desire, and which is deemed essential to secure an affirmative vote. They wished to present the scheme to the taxpayers fully and fairly, over their own signatures, and with such guarantees as would render the enterprise successful. This they cannot do, without the aid of the gentleman alluded to, and they deem it useless to go before the people, if he avails himself of the expiration of his option, and insists upon new terms and conditions. The friends of the park project will regret this exceedingly, because the failure to obtain these grounds may render it impossible hereafter for the city to secure a suitable site free of cost. The necessity now felt for a public breathing spot will increase with our increasing population, and every year the chances for getting a proper location on reasonable terms will become less favorable. The public demand will have to be met, sooner or later, and if this opportunity goes by unimproved, a public park will only be obtained through the expenditure of millions of dollars, where thousands would now suffice.

The Committee have done everything in their power to carry out their plans in the interest of the people; but, under the circumstances, their efforts are at an end. Should the option referred to be renewed within a reasonable time, the Committee will submit their plans at once to the people, but for the present negotiations may be considered off.

THE ECONOMICAL AND FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The appropriations made by Congress at its session last winter, were chiefly for the fiscal year commencing on the first of July last, and accordingly the reduction, retrenchment and reform in the disbursement of the public moneys, which is the settled policy of the Administration, will not manifest itself in full force in the official exhibits until the close of the year. In the bureaus of the army, navy and treasury departments, the most marked reductions have been made by the administration of General GRANT. The saving in the army for the fiscal year ending 1869-'70 is estimated at twenty six millions of dollars, compared with the expenditures of the preceding year. In the navy the reduction of actual force to the same extent as in the army was neither practicable nor desirable, for after all it is the power of the navy that maintains the prestige of our government and secures the protection of the citizen in foreign countries; but still important economies have been effected in the bureaus, and many "leakages" guarded against. In the Treasury department, since the advent of the new fiscal year, over six hundred clerks have been dismissed, and large savings in the manner of collecting the internal revenue have been effected.

It is not with the view that this measure of retrenchment comprises all to which the administration is pledged, that we refer to it. It simply shows that the good work has been commenced, and when the cumbrous machinery of government is once set in the interest of economy, great savings follow as absolutely as profligate expenditures when an opposite system prevails, as it did most assuredly under the unfortunate administration of President JOHNSON.

Nor is it alone in the general system of retrenchment under the new administration that the people have cause for congratulation. The management of the government finances, by Secretary BOUTWELL, shows great ability, keen foresight into the monetary contingencies of the future, and close adherence to a policy that is gradually but surely reducing the amount of the public debt. It is estimated that the reduction of the debt for the current month will equal ten millions, and the treasury department has given notice that it will purchase that amount of bonds. This will save the tax payers thereafter $600,000 per annum in coin for interest that will be stopped, and this $300,000 will next year purchase an equal amount of bonds on which the interest saved will be $36,000, and this last named saving in turn will purchase $36,000 more bonds. This is the way the sinking fund principal eats away the debt by saving the interest. When one hundred millions of bonds are bought up, the annual saving of interest will be $6,000,000, and the saving of interest on that sum will redeem $360,000 of bonds.

The sinking fund, under the law, only requires two millions a month, or twenty-four millions per year, which is one per cent. on the entire debt. But Secretary BOUTWELL has been enabled to exceed this monthly allowance, by using the surplus income of the Government to purchase five times that amount of bonds. He does this "subject to the approval of Congress," but this clause in the advertisement is unnecessary, as the Government owes the Sinking Fund nearly one hundred millions of dollars, President JOHNSON'S Financial Secretary having neglected to comply with the requirements of the law directing an annual payment of one per cent. of the principal of the outstanding obligations of the Government. Even at the rate of ten millions per month, as proposed by Secretary BOUTWELL for August, it will take him some time to pay over to the Sinking Fund the amount due through the neglect of the law by his predecessor.

So much for the past and present of General GRANT'S administration in dealing with the important questions of retrenchment and financial management. On the basis of existing facts the future seems very clear. An advance of nine cents more will bring the five-twenties to par, and if the Secretary continues to purchase at the rate proposed for the current month, the bonds will be at par before the first of January. When they reach that point, there will be no trouble, according to the best financial authorities of Europe and America, in funding the whole debt into a long 4 1-2 per cent. bond, and this saving of 1 1-2 per cent. interest on the 5-20 bonds would amount to $25,000,000 per annum. This annual saving, by constituting it a sinking fund on the compound interest plan, will cancel the debt in forty-five years. But at the present rate of taxation, and the prospective growth of the country, the debt can be paid long before that time, unless the people of the country shall "let up" on the taxation, and consider the use of the money worth more than the rate of interest on Government bonds, precisely as the people of Great Britain are doing today.

THAT PROBLEM.

Much that is valuable, both in fact and theory, is being developed by the discussion of the Chinese question. The more searching the investigation, the less difficult does the problem appear. The effects of Chinese immigration upon the interests of the country have been discussed in their religious, political and industrial aspects, and the result has been to strengthen the conviction, in the minds of intelligent citizens, that the cheap labor of the Chinese may be made vastly beneficial to the entire country. The principle has been recognized, since the formation of the Government, that foreign immigration greatly augments the wealth and prosperity of the country, and why should a people so docile, so industrious, so skillful and so enterprising as the Celestials, although the last to seek an asylum here, be the first forbidden to come? Will these Asiatics prove a blessing or a curse to us? This is the all-important question.

Political demagogues, who do no labor themselves, cry out that the Chinese will fill our workshops and factories, and degrive our own mechanics and artizans of the means of livelihood. This is not a new idea. It has been held out to Americans against the Irish and Germans, and is now commended to these same Irish and Germans, as against the Chinese. Have the laborers of Europe—the men who build our canals and railways, who work our mines, and who cause our gardens and fields to yield abundantly—been the curse to us or not? Great as has been the foreign immigration into the United States, labor is higher here than in any other country, and must continue so as long as our vast fields for enterprise remain unoccupied. The most urgent need of many of our States to-day is cheap labor. In the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, for instance, we are unable to compete with foreign manufacturers, while we should be able to undersell foreign competitors without even the aid of a protective tariff. The woolen mills of California, now operated by Chinese, exhibit all the elements of success, and are able to undersell all competitors, while under white labor the capital lay dead and unproductive. These laborers are satisfied with from one to two dollars per day, while the American labor could not be had for less than four or five dollars. The Chicago *Tribune*, on this subject, remarks:

> The success of Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee in the manufacture of cotton, woolen and linen fabrics by machinery means not only insured, but brought up to a degree of magnificence which will totally revolutionize our agricultural and commercial industry, and render the Mississippi valley the center of the manufactures, and hence of the commerce of the world.

It is the building up of manufactures where none exist, the peopling of districts now uninhabited, the conversion of the unbroken prairies of the West into fruitful farms, which add to our wealth, and it matters not whether the hands competent to produce these results be white, black or copper colored. It is truthfully said that if ten thousand Chinamen were brought into Chicago, and ten million dollars were invested in cotton and woolen manufactures, handsome dividends could be earned upon the labor of these Asiatics, and yet not a single workman there need be displaced. On the contrary, this very influx of labor and capital would necessarily increase the amount of work to be done by white laborers and mechanics, and it would, at the same time, greatly lessen the cost of wearing apparel. The same results could be realized in every large city, South as well as West, and instead of exporting raw cotton, we would be able to send our manufactured goods to the markets of the Old World, and throw the large annual balance of the precious metals, now against us, in our favor. Politicians may talk as they like, our working people have nothing to fear from the Chinese. The cheap labor of Ireland, Germany and Wales has not ruined the country; neither will the cheaper labor of China, so long as we have new industries and undeveloped fields of production for its employment.

The Southern States offer a peculiarly inviting field for the coolies. The white planters are not satisfied with the negroes, and are anxious to try the Chinamen. If they can be induced to go there in considerable numbers, they will soon make their efforts tell, as they have in Cuba, in the Philippine Islands, and in other places where they have settled. In the islands mentioned, the Chinese and their descendants (of mixed blood) have become the proprietors of almost all the lands, and the natives, who are less intelligent, are sinking into the working population. Such would no doubt be the result in the Southern States, were the Chinese permitted to labor for their own advantage and benefit. All would earn comfortable subsistence, very many would become land owners, and not a few would grow rich and influential. They would soon settle down permanently in the country, and if the negroes should prove unable to compete with them in the race, they would have to maintain a secondary position. It is far from improbable, however, that with a large Chinese element in the South, a new race would soon make its appearance—the cross between the Chinaman and the negro. What that race might become physically, mentally and morally, is a subject for ethnologists to consider. It will hardly be contended by any one that the African might not be improved, by the infusion of a little more mental activity and physical energy; while the negro has some good traits to impart, among which are his moral susceptibilities, his patriotism, his happy and contented disposition. The Chinese are not averse to intermarrying, and are glad to take wives wherever they can find them. The cross between the negro and the coolie will be an inevitable effect of the introduction of that class of labor into the Southern States, and the results, present and remote, form a most fruitful and interesting branch of the Chinese question.

An Independent Opinion.

[From the Keystone Good Templar.]

We invite the attention of every reader to an editorial in another column, copied from the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL of Friday last. It is of more than ordinary importance, because of the highly influential character of that ably conducted paper—one of the very best in the country.

The seat in the United States Senate which the last elected Legislature of Tennessee is to fill, is that of Mr. Fowler, whose term does not expire for two years, that is the 3d of March, 1871. The friends of Emerson Etheridge are very active and hopeful; but Andy Johnson has commenced to swing around the circle at a tremendous rate.

SENTER, the Governor elect of Tennessee, was welcomed in Nashville Tuesday evening, by his friends. In his speech to them he studiously refrained from saying a word concerning his future course. He only wanted to have by-gones be by-gones and the dead past buried.

PRESIDENT GRANT leaves New York this (Friday) morning, by the Erie Railroad, to visit Colonel Kane, on the "Bucktail" regiment, at his residence in Kane, in the northern part of this State. He goes thence to Saratoga.

THE USURY LAWS.

The New York Bankers Engaged in the Recent "Lock-Up" of Greenbacks—Their Sentence for Violating the Usury Laws.

The telegraph has mentioned the fact of the recent sentence of eight New York bankers, by Judge Cardozo, for violation of the usury laws, to which they plead guilty; but the circumstances of the case are of sufficient interest to warrant greater details.

The names of the brokers and bankers who plead guilty are Edward R. Jones, Emanuel Knight, David M. Morrison, George Phipps, Russell Sage, Reuben W. Howes, George Watts and Charles A. Macy. Their counsel made arguments to the Court in mitigation of sentence, principally based on the idea that the usury laws had been obsolete for thirty years, and that the money loaned did not belong to the defendants; they did not get the entire benefit of the transaction, but were merely agents of others. One of the accused submitted an affidavit stating that he had repaid the extra rate of interest charged. It is also said that over $800,000 he loaned at the regular rate of interest on the day he was said to have asked an extreme percentage; and that but one transaction of $30,000 had been made by him at an unusual rate.

THE SENTENCE OF THE BANKERS.

But all this did not avail. Judge Cardozo said he had given due weight to the considerations presented, and had modified his views to some extent. But still, he went on—

> While this may mitigate it does not excuse the crime. I have no right to disregard the law, or so though it be not *malum in se*, is trivial and may be overlooked, while the Legislature during several times invoked has refused to repeal the statute, and has declared it no important and a crime that is to be prosecuted as a duty upon every judge presiding at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, before every Grand Jury to inquire as to its commission. The truth is, violation of this statute, like any other law which the law denominates as a crime, should be made odious. Either an act should not be legally a crime or else it should be treated as such. These views, together with the great evil which was near being accomplished by the recent combination to lock up money, except at fruitful rates of interest, threatening bankruptcy to very commercial house, and great distress to the great masses of the community—the laboring and poorer classes—and followed by the timely hearkening of the Grand Jury to the murmurings of the Court, and the presentment by them of these indictments, lead one to believe that while they may be very mild, it is my duty to impose such sentences, discriminating, of course, according to the information which I have carefully endeavored to acquire, as to the circumstances of each case before me, as will operate as an admonition against future offenses of this description. In other words: this conviction is not to be a mere running of the gage in business that may pay, but a sentence that, at the same time, differ from a fine, instead of the effect of their respectability taken by one of the counsel, I must show that portions of the profits of the defendants have no immunity from punishment when they violate the law.

The Judge then proceeded to pass sentence. He imposed fines on six of the brokers, varying in amount from $250 to $500 on each indictment. Russell Sage, in addition to a fine of $250, got five days in the City Prison, on the ground that he was actively engaged in the Wall street combination to lock up money, and thus increase the rate of interest. Reuben W. Watts, because he sneered at the power of the court, and for the further reason that he relied upon his wealth, position and social influence to get him off, was ordered to pay a fine of $250 and go to jail for ten days.

EFFECT OF THE SENTENCES.

The delivery of this decision, sentencing several of the most prominent bankers to the Tombs, brought terrible consternation on both prisoners and counsel, as neither had anticipated such punishment. The sentences were commented upon *auto voce* by the lawyers and friends of the prisoners, who expressed themselves in various ways, as follows:

"It is a great outrage to send a gentlemen to that horrible prison."

"Who ever dreamt the thing would end this way?"

"Why don't the officers take the prisoners off to the Tombs, and not keep them here melting under the gaze of this crowd?"

A prisoner—"I would rather give a thousand dollars a day than be taken off there."

"Why the h— didn't you stand your chance at trial, then?"

"It's horrible!"

"Go it, Mr. Woods."

"Call the Judge back."

"Ask him to double the fine on every count, and let all pay it and go home. It is a shame as it is."

Judge Cardozo, who had retired to his private office, was called back, and a long conversation followed between him and the District Attorney and the counsel for the prisoners, but the aspect of affairs was left unchanged, and the judge, having retired again, after a long and painful pause, the prisoners, who had been sentenced to prison, were conducted from the court, while those who had simply been fined stepped up and presented their checks to the clerk of the court.

This magnificent display of the blindness of New York justice to wealth, social position and influence, is somewhat burlesqued by the fact that the sentence of yesterday morning, that although sentenced on Tuesday morning the sentence had not been delivered into the custody of the prison authorities at a late hour on Wednesday evening.

THE census of Rome for 1869, just printed by the ecclesiastical authorities, shows a population of 226,852—an increase of 3,154 over 1868. The lay population amounts to 199,198, the Protestants to 667 and the Jews to 2,482. The clergy is exempt from this census, and consists of cardinals 32, bishops 20, priests and clerks 1,366, and students at the ecclesiastical colleges 811. The religious communities count 3,245 souls, 2,969 men and 2,276 women. The number of cardinals residing in the Eternal City has remained nearly the same during ten years, never having been below 29 nor above 36; at present it is 32. The members of religious communities have augmented; in 1858 the males were 2,390 and the females 2,903; this progression has been constant, and the figures now are 2,969 and 2,276. This increase is explained by the confiscation of the church property in Italy, and the expulsion of the monks and nuns from their monasteries and convents, many of them having sought an asylum in Rome.

THE latest consolidated returns on the May delegate question, showed 48,688 for and 49,667 against. The above figures embrace the returns from one hundred and sixty-nine districts, and give a total vote of 127,745. In some of these districts these votes will be slightly increased, as the Presiding Elders had not in all cases received the reports from all the charges under their supervision. The whole church embraces three hundred and eighty-nine districts. Something of a discussion has already arisen among the Methodists as to the duty of reconsidering the ultimate decision to its popular vote, there really being no binding force in that just taken. Probably the General Conference will regulate its action by the popular opinion expressed in the vote, though this is already considerably opposed.

CINCINNATI sends greeting to Chicago thus: "Last week Chicago got up a fandango to keep from Cincinnati two Celestial Visitors who she knew well had made arrangements to attend the Great Textile Exposition in this city. We can well afford to let her have these pseudo Celestials, this Shanghae and this Chow-Chow. For we beat her clear out on the eclipse, and in point we had a great meteoric shower. The real, genuine out-and-out heavenly visitants evidently prefer Cincinnati. Those Chinamen are not by a long ways the great astronomical event of the nineteenth century."

About forty thousand baskets of peaches arrived in New York on Tuesday from Delaware, and sold at from fifty to seventy-five cents per basket. Last Saturday the lowest point was reached, when they sold at forty to sixty cents, with a supply of 70,000 baskets. Most of the fruit was small, coming from overloaded trees. Early Crawford and Melacatoon peaches, in bushel crates bring $2 to $3 50. The prices ruling at the east for peaches afford the grower but little profit, as the expense of picking and forwarding is almost forty cents per basket.

FROM a San Francisco letter we learn that as the result of the facilities afforded by the Pacific Railroad, important business relations have been established in California. One Chicago house will start a tea store in Oakland; another will establish here a branch insurance company; others have formed connections for the purchase of produce, and allurements have been held out to them in relation to the advantages of the rival termini of the railroad, Oakland and Vallejo.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is willing to see Andy Johnson elected United States Senator because it would "annoy the Radicals." It strikes us that in the end the Democrats would be annoyed most. He is about the worst public man in the country, and for his benefit they, not the Radicals, would be responsible. It is in this light, we fancy, that Democrats are coming to view the question of the Tennessee Senatorship.

IN case the theory which just now obtains in Wall street, is practically realized, that a brisk European demand for our breadstuffs will to that extent diminish the shipments of gold, a specie payment will receive an unexpected help. As yet, however, the extent of the foreign demand for our grain is altogether uncertain, the present rise in prices being a spasm which the next reports will probably cure.

CALIFORNIA fruit in Chicago is offered at such extortionate prices that the papers advise that it shall be left severely alone. Fifteen to twenty-five cents apiece for pears, and other fruits in proportion, are the retail rates. It is like most of the advantages of the railroad across the continent, a little too dear.

POLITICAL.

The dispatch of Gen. Rosecrans declining the Democratic nomination greatly puzzles the leaders. The Columbus *Statesman* construes it into an intimation that Gen. Rosecrans does not consider himself a citizen of Ohio, and, therefore, declines because of his ineligibility. That is hardly the construction which the casual reader would suggest. More to the purpose would be the following paraphrase: "Feeling that I should do nothing to lower my credit with my creditors, or sink me in the esteem of my family, I cannot accept your nomination—that is 'Your candidate I cannot be,'" or this: "I owe it to my creditors and my family to engage in business that will pay, running for Governor or Ohio on the Democratic ticket will not pay, therefore, 'Your candidate I can not be.'"

The election of four Republican Congressmen from Alabama, Buckley, Hays, Buck and Hellin, is now conceded.

General Longstreet, the new Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, has appointed several colored men to positions in his department. The Republicans are delighted, and the Democrats cannot complain now that they are voting for negroes and begging their votes.

The Convention to adopt new rules for the government of the obstreperous and pugilistic Democracy of Philadelphia, has concluded its labors. The proposition to appoint delegates on the basis of the Democratic vote was rejected, and the only thing novel adopted was a vote to prevent fraudulent voting in Convention. It is stated, as a rather good joke, by accident or design, the first line, as originally printed on the slips of new rules furnished to the Convention, put the word "white" before "Democratic citizens," but this was stricken out by an almost unanimous vote, and the point was thus definitely settled that the movements of the party are to be in no way embarrassed by its old theories after the Fifteenth Amendment has become a fundamental law of the land.

IRON AND STEEL.

Pittsburgh's Great Staples.

Historical, Statistical, Mechanical and Anecdotical.

History of the Rise and Progress of Pittsburgh Rolling Mills, Furnaces, Foundries, Forges and Steel Works.

The past and present prosperity of Pittsburgh may be traced directly to the development of her vast mineral resources. The generation which is now engaged in exporting the products of upwards of four hundred manufacturing establishments devoted exclusively to the task of working up iron and steel, doubtless flatter themselves that their effective efforts accomplish all that can be reasonably hoped, even in this age of grand results and mighty agencies, forgetting that we are prone to measure our stature by the length of the shadow we cast behind us. Looking back upon the powers that lay dormant in their fathers' time, contrasting the latest methods with those pursued patiently half or a quarter of a century ago, the present generation are too apt to indulge the belief that little more remains for ensuing generations to expend their energies upon. An eminent writer, alluding to the prejudices of past generations, has aptly said, "It is impossible to define the limits of improvement in the manufacture of iron, but it is possible to define further means of improvement." When Rodman proposed to cast cannon weighing from fifty to sixty tons, with a bore twenty inches in diameter and seventeen and a half feet long, capable of receiving a thousand pound shot, the practical men of the shops shrugged their shoulders in the anticipation of a failure. In a similar manner they shrugged their shoulders when twenty-eight and thirty-inch chilled rolls were suggested. Yet these possibilities are now actualities, and much as the present generation has accomplished, still more remains for future generations, which are sure to measure their projects and prodnets with the past, precisely as we measure ours, while to them the end may seem as near as it does to us. Were it possible for us to travel in imagination half a century beyond the present, and view the results of the twentieth century, in all probability we would emerge from our futurital plunge in as much amazement as the iron masters of the last century would betray upon beholding the marvelous progress which marks the methods of the present day.

It is not our purpose, however, to travel back to the eighteenth century, any more than to contain ourselves within the limitations as to the future. The history of the origin and development of the iron and steel trade of Pittsburgh, which, by the way, is limited to the present century, is entirely interesting in itself, without borrowing from investigation. It is, in fact, more marvelous than a first-class fairy tale, more interesting than a highly sensational poem, and more instructive (to those who are willing to be taught) than any impress made by type.

If the reader will reflect that little more than half a century has elapsed since the first rolling mill was built in this city, which now numbers thirty-five; that sixty-six years ago there was not a foundry where there are now fifty-eight; that fifty and sixty ton masses are no longer deemed remarkable, while tacks numbering a thousand to the ounce are common-place trifles, he will perhaps obtain a glimpse at the various steps and results of our manifold manufacturing establishments. It is related of a certain fairy that he succeeded in putting his girdle round the earth in forty minutes, but it would require a good deal of Columbiad or cut-a thousand tacks to the ounce.

Let us go back to the beginning of the iron business in our vast hive of workshops, not so much for curiosity, as to inform ourselves concerning the rise and progress of what is now a mighty traffic, more kingly than was Ormus in its overweening vanity, though less arrogant and boastful. Pittsburgh was not, although the world might return to-day and behold it, a chief relic-heap. We doubt if it would make any perceptible progress with stone-heads from Babel.

Sixty-six years ago, three enterprising gentlemen selected the ground now occupied by the Cyclone Business as a site on which to manufacture. The foundry site occupied the upper portion of the block running from Smithfield avenue to Virgin alley. The foundry building proper disappeared many years since, leaving the present two-story office, with which the upper portion of our readers were doubtless familiar, Upon the east side of the block, the west side was occupied by the foundry, which first yielded to the demands of a rapidly growing city. When Pittsburgh mustered up sufficient courage to recount her mechanical achievements, and gratified proudly to note solid progress, her demand for a Custom House was the first proof vouch-safed of her determination to don the habiliments of a great city. When the city shook off its lethargy, as it did with a bound, it spread its robes around and fell for the first time the sensations which succeeded the gift of wealth. Ambition of the citizens leveled old-time institutions with scarcely a word of warning. Thus the site of the old Pittsburgh foundry was selected for the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue as a most eligible business site, even if not suitable for the transaction of the business deputed to Government officers. The workers in the iron, warned by the signs of the times, gracefully retired, selecting as a place for future operations a site less liable to be disturbed by the encroachments of an ambitious community.

At the time the Pittsburgh Foundry was erected, the average value of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh amounted to the sum of $350,000. The projectors of the then problematical enterprise were known as more than ordinary perseverence, Messrs. Joseph McClurg, Joseph Smith and John Gormly. The foundry was completed in 1803, and from all that we have learned from the oldest citizens engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits in the beginning of the present century, we are inclined to believe, was the first foundry established west of the Alleghany mountains. The sanction of the original proprietors was limited to the manufacture of cast iron pots, kettles, domestic utensils and mill irons, but ere many years elapsed, they were called upon for cannon balls, and early afterwards there has left it upon record that as early as 1810 the Pittsburgh Foundry "lately cast seventy tons of cannon balls for the United States." In 1811 or '12 the first cannon made west of the mountains was manufactured by the proprietors (Mr. McClurg, with the Government, which subsequently purchased carronades, howitzers and shells from the establishment. The greater portion of the balls made in the foundry were loaded for French guns, which, upon the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, were shipped to New Orleans, where they were employed by Gen. Jackson with extraordinary effect on the 8th of January, 1814. The business of making cannon shells and balls engrossed the attention of the proprietors during the progress of the war. We have been informed that frequently as many as ten and twelve wagons were observed at one time in front of the old foundry, awaiting their turn patiently until the balls and shells became cool enough to load into the wagons, which conveyed them to Erie. It was a portion of Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet which Commodore Perry presented in such an unexpected manner to the English fleet.

Messrs. Smith and Gormly withdrew from the concern about 1809, leaving it in the exclusive management of Mr. McClurg, who subsequently associated with him in the business his son Alexander, father of the artist, Trevor McClurg. McClurg & Son conducted the business during the war. At the close of 1814, Mr. McKnight became a member of the firm, remaining in it until 1825, subsequently the foundry was conducted by Alex. McClurg & Co. until 1830, when Messrs. Kingsland and Lightner purchased the establishment.

We have been thus particular in alluding to this establishment from the fact that it enhances in its history an admirable illustration of the origin and progress of several of the most important features in the foundry trade of the present day. In this foundry was cast the first shot and shell, the first cannon, the first water pipe, and the first rolls made west of the mountains. It was in this foundry, too, that the discovery was made which has given to Pittsburgh a prominence in the manufacture of a single branch of rolling mill machinery such as no other manufacturing city in the world can claim, and which, from the hour the discovery was made, placed the rolling mills of Pittsburgh immeasurably in advance of the mills of other cities. We allude to the discovery of the present method of making chilled rolls, concerning which we will speak more fully hereafter.

The first contract for water pipe for Pittsburgh was made in 1828 by Alex. McClurg, proprietor of the Pittsburgh Foundry, and Kingsland & Lightner, proprietors of the Jackson and Eagle foundries. The pipe was made a year later, and tested at the pond between Smithfield street and the Cathedral. The first chilled rolls were made in 1825 by Kingsland, Lightner & Co., under the superintendence of the first mentioned, who with Lightner & Caddy conducted the foundry from 1831 to 1836, when Abram Garrison, the senior member of the present firm, obtained an interest in the concern. Subsequently I. H. Bollman and Garrison bought the other partners out, taking in with them H. F. Bollman, under the style of Bollman & Garrison, until 1851, when H. F. Bollman withdrew. I. H. Bollman retired from the concern in 1864, since which time the concern has been conducted by A. Garrison, John H. Rickelson and William Holmes, who has been connected with the establishment for a number of years.

In a future paper we will show how the early efforts of the original proprietors of this old establishment prepared the way for a branch of American business that has made Pittsburgh manufactures a household word over the entire land—the manufacture of Columbiads and other heavy ordnance.

"Cramer.

Young with Mr. John Scott, the year previous to his death, concerning the early history of the iron trade in Pittsburgh, he related his experience on the eastern waters, alluded to the part he had taken in carrying supplies to the United States Army, and related to us many interesting particulars. We are indebted to Mr. Scott's reminiscences for the first proof of the existence of the redoubtable Mike Fink, whose character has furnished abundant material to romance writers and novelists. Mr. Scott had occasion to employ the fighting keelmen, whose muscular frame proved highly serviceable in plying the oar, and whose quick eye piloted keel boats that conveyed provisions and ammunition to the United states troops. Fink was a fearful worker, but a man of unquenchable passions, fond of drink, ready to take offense, eager to fight, and invincible in a hand to hand struggle. The exaggeration of these characteristics has furnished us with a nondescript equalling the absurdities ascribed to Col. Crockett.

Preservation of Leather.

The following valuable hints in regard to the preservation of leather we copy from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*:

Too much heat to which most men and women expose boots and shoes during winter deprives leather of its vitality, rendering it liable to break and crack.

When leather becomes so warm as to give off the smell of leather, it is singed. Close rubber shoes also destroy the life of leather. All varnishes, and all blacking containing the properties of varnish, should be avoided.

Shoe leather is generally abused. Persons know nothing or care less about the kind of material used than they do about the polish produced. Vitriol blacking is used until every particle of oil in the leather is destroyed. To remedy this abuse, the leather should be washed once a month with warm water; and when about half dry, a coat of oil and tallow should be applied and the boots set aside for a day or two. This will renew the elasticity and life in the leather, and when thus used upper leather will seldom crack or break.

Don't wash the harness in soap and with soap. No harness is ever so soiled that a damp sponge will not cleanse it. Soap is the greatest enemy it loves its lustre and turns brown, which almost any leather will do after long exposure to the air, the harness should be given a new coat of grain-black. Before using this grain-black, the grain surface should be thoroughly washed with potash water until all the grease is killed, and after the application of the grain-black oil and tallow should be applied to the surface. This will not only "fasten the color," but make the leather flexible. Harness which is grained can be cleaned with kerosene or spirits of turpentine, and no harm will result if the parts affected are washed and oiled immediately afterward.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

A Nun Immured in a Polish Convent Twenty-one Years.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

The police magistracy of Cracow lately received an anonymous letter stating that a nun had been immured in a neighboring cloister since 1848, and begging that justice might be done to her. The name of the nun is Barbara Abryk. She was born in 1817, joined the cloister of barefooted Carmelite nuns in 1841, whether as a nun or as an extern is not yet judicially ascertained, and in 1848 was confined in the cell where she was found. The nunnery where she was immured lies in one of the prettiest faubourgs of Cracow, near the Bontanical Gardens, a favorite resort of the citizens. Little did they fancy that within these cloisters a scene was being enacted which, if described by one of our sensational romance writers, we should regard as the offspring of a diseased fancy, but which here was a frightful reality.

The magistracy, being informed, immediately took active steps to ascertain the truth. Whether they were bound to apply to the Bishop to aid them I do not know. Under the Concordat they would, but I think scarcely now. However, they thought it best to have his aid, which was granted, within at the same time he suggested that it might prove a mystification. With Dr. Gebhardt, the representative of the magistracy, he sent also a reverend prelate, Dr. Spital. On arriving at the cloister they had some difficulty in obtaining an entrance, but this was overcome by the presence of the prelate and the sanction of the Bishop to their admission. When the magistrate informed the sister who received them that he had come to search the cells and speak with the nun Barbara Abryk, she shrunk back, and replied that it was not possible. She would then have hastily retired with another sister, had she not prevented. Dr. Gebhardt, the magistrate ordering her, in the name of the law, not to move. Accompanied, then, by the nuns, the commissioners ascended to the upper corridor, where between the dining-room and the chapel they were shown the cell of the nun, with its strongly fastened double door. On entering the cell, a spectacle met them scarcely to be described, and yet it ought to be told, for it shows what fearful wrongs may be perpetrated if individuals are handed over to the tender mercies of Concordats, and no arbitrary, irresponsible rule. The cell was some seven feet in length by six feet in breadth. The window was walled up, and only through a narrow chink a ray of sunlight could penetrate. There were no articles nor chair, and no stove to furnish heat in the inclement winter. Beneath, on the cold stone floor, a fearful heap, a mass lying on rotten, stinking straw, lay the poor crouching creature. Such, Messrs. *Gods Thiers*, half human, half a brute, half savage, half naturally naked," her body filthy, for she had not been washed for years, her hair hanging loose, her cheeks sunken, her hair disheveled and dirty—a fearful heap, as even Dante, with his amazing imaginative force, could not have portrayed. This poor skeleton of a woman, the sight of it made us all shrink herself up, and, folding her hands and lifting weeping, said, "I am hungry, heavenly on me, give me *bread* (*Pietsch*) and I will be obedient." The magistrate immediately sent for the Bishop, who, to him justice, showed as strong indignation as any other. Let the name of Bishop Gulesbi be remembered. He it is called the abbess, the nuns, and the father confessor into his presence, and reproached them with the utmost severity for their inhuman conduct. The wretched abbess he commanded to conduct the nun Barbara Abryk to a cell and to be clothed and cared for. As she was about to retired she asked a favor—she was to be led back to her grave." The abbess seemed quite unwilling to obey the ecclesiastical order. She evidently thought that the nun's discovery a scandal she had done a work pleasing to God. The father confessor declared by the respondent in his proceedings, for the acknowledgement of the inhumanity of the nuns was read, and justly attributed to the *institution* of the cloister, which, by the prelate indignantly denounced as an utter falsehood, and the former suspended from his office at once. The nuns tried in their turn to excuse themselves. But with as little success as this," he said, "your love of your neighbor? Will your teach heaven in this way, you *Parisian night Werther*) furies not women?" And when they attempted to answer—"Be silent," he intimated out, "go out of my sight, for you have scandalized religion. Away with you." The poor nun was marched off by she had been immured. She answered, "I have broken the vow of purity;" but then added with a fearful gesture and a wild spring, "These nuns are not pure; they are no angels." Then she sprang on the confessor, crying, "Thou beast." The following day the nun was visited by the medical authorities. In their opinion she is rather *verruckiert*," become wild and savage than that deranged, and they hold out hopes of her recovery. As to the confession of misconduct, it still remains to be seen whether this be not a delusion of the brain. The abbess does not seem to have accused her of anything but meekness, if we can, indeed, count that an accusation.

Babara, the nun, has since been taken to an asylum for the insane, and she seemed a little revived by the fresh air, but she trembled on entering the institution, and finding that she was to be under the care of the "cruel Sisterhood."

Several hundred of the citizens attempted to besiege and destroy the nunnery and expel the nuns. Military force alone prevented the accomplishment of their purposes. They afterwards attacked a Jesuit institution where there is a junior military academy. Here also a riot prevailed. The moral that we draw from this horrible story is that monasteries and nunneries must be thrown open to the free inspection of the civil power.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: "The corn is suffering from the drought. A quiet, heavy general rain within a few days, followed by warm sun, would add millions of millions of bushels of corn. The roads are masses of dust. Each wagon on the highway has its pillar of cloud. The trains raise a fog, and patent ventilators that keep the dust and cinders from flying through the open windows, are in demand.

Cheng and Eng Bunker, the Siamese Twins, returned from Europe in the City of Antwerp, which arrived at New York on Sunday. They deny that they left America for the purpose of being separated, and say that the rumor to that effect was merely a sensation of Barnum's. The link which binds them seems to have shrunken lately, and they are more closely joined than before. They say that they are now determined to settle down for the remainder of their lives at Mount Airy, North Carolina, their old home, in which they spent thirty years as southern planters.

The stockholders of the Chinese Cable Company will be pleased to see that the attempt to secure the co-operation of the British fleet in those waters in laying that cable has been successful. Orders have been issued directing co-operation with the American squadron in laying it, and also in protecting it. This will materially facilitate the undertaking, and enable us to give our Pekin, Nankin and Canton dispatches at an earlier day. These will of course include full Japanese advices and quotations.

The opinion is expressed that the Supreme Court of Illinois will reverse the decision on the injunction of the Cheney-Whitehouse case. There is, however, one Judge (Lawrence) who is no admirer of the Bishop, as he had a stiff controversy with him a few years ago, concerning Rev. Mr. Craycraft and Grace Church, of Galesburg. But he is a man who will decide a legal question upon its merits and not through prejudice. In that case, Mr. Miller, the ecclesiastical

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING August 12, 1869.

The reports concerning the deficiency of the grain crops of Europe are somewhat conflicting, but from the advance in flour and cereals yesterday, says the Philadelphia *Press*, and the large purchases made, we may reasonably infer that some of them are true. It will be remembered that some time ago it was rumored that England intended to remove the import duty on grain. This may have been in anticipation of insufficient crops, the evidence of which was not then clearly seen, which has since become more decided and unfavorable. Perhaps nothing could benefit this country more than short crops in Europe, as the export of grain is just what it requires. We will have an over-supply, and a ready demand for it by foreign countries may relieve the monetary pressure real we fear. It would benefit us in other ways, for if it did not increase our actual stock of gold, it would save to us that which we already possess. We do not well see, however, if the policy of the Administration is carried out in regard to appreciating our bonds to par abroad, how we can avoid an inflow of specie. We are now settling all balances against us by exporting bonds, and if the export of cereals should render this unnecessary, how are we to be paid for our goods? It is hardly possible that the demand for them will cease just at a time when the Government is not only reducing the amount of its debt, but is also endeavoring to improve the credit of the balances this is the actual position they hold. We must in gold pay for everything we get from foreign countries, and are therefore entitled to sell only for gold or its equivalent. We presume that the imports of merchandise will not increase merely because the exports do, and therefore we must have gold for our bonds, or a form of credit which represents gold. We can hope, for the good of our country, that the short crops of Europe may prove to be correct, without wishing to create misery or starvation, because we can and will sell to the people of Europe all they need, and if they cannot pay for it we can reproduce the scenes of former years, and send it to them by the simple method of credit.

—Government bonds opened this forenoon at a heavy decline, but recovered somewhat in the afternoon. The offers at the Government purchases yesterday at New York amounted to $7,850,000; which indicated a large supply on the market, and was naturally followed by a sharp reaction in prices, the old bonds declining 1@1⅛ per cent., and the new bonds purchases of '62s, '64s and '65s were made in London on New York account.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1862 5-20's	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
1864 5-20's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1865 5-20's, old	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
1865 5-20's, new	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
1867 5-20's	121	121	121
1868	120⅞	120⅞	121⅛
10-40's	115⅝	114	114⅞
Gold	134¾	134¾	134¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6's, 1881	123¾	124	¼	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	122	122½	½	
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	122¾	122¾		
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	122	122½	½	
U. S. 10-40's	114⅞	114⅞		
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	121¾	121¾		
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1867	121¾	121¾		
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1868	121¾	121¾		

—Gold is weak and lower, opening to-day at 135 and closing at 134¾. It is said a strong speculative influence has been exerted to bear upon the market for depressing the premium, which has been aided by the disappointment of an expectation entertained in some quarters that the Cabinet would do something looking to a recognition of the Cuban insurgents. The weakness of the sond market has also favored the "bear" operators. The engagements for future deliveries of gold appear to be on the increase, judging from present "carrying" rates, which may be quoted high currently. The steamer Russia took out yesterday $265,000 in specie.

—The stock market is heavy and weak. The completion of arrangements for consolidating the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Roads has been followed by a good deal of realizing on Lake Shore, apparently on the part of large holders; and this, accompanying the realizing by speculative holders of Northwestern, has produced a weak feeling in the market generally. The Vanderbilt stocks have been neglected and weak.

The stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Buffalo and Erie Railroads, by a large vote, accepted the terms of consolidation previously agreed upon by directors, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road now extends from Buffalo to Chicago. The anticipated consolidation of this line with the New York Central will probably be postponed for the present, the President of the New York Central not being willing to assume the responsibility of managing so long a line of road; but it is stated that previous to the consolidation, arrangements were made whereby the New York Central Road would virtually control the Michigan Southern line, and that the road from New York to Chicago would be run in the interest of Mr. Vanderbilt, so that he would be able to compete with the Pennsylvania Central for the through traffic to Chicago.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway during the first week in August were:

1869.. $240,374 27 | 1869.. $228,409 68 | Dec.. $12,161 59

Sales of Fort Wayne after two o'clock, P. M. of Tuesday, 10th inst., will be on the basis of $19,700,000, or 171 3-10 of 1 per cent. on the old par. The new stock will probably open on Tuesday, 24th inst., at about 58@59 per cent. for a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock in quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent., free of all taxes, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the lessee.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 12, 1869.	10 00	11 05	12 00	1 30	3 00
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
New York Central	210½	210½	209½	209½	209½
Hudson River	196½				
Harlem		182½		182½	182
Reading	97		96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	131		131		130½
Michigan Southern	107¾		106¾	106½	106¾
Illinois Central	139				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	106¼		105¾	105¾	105¾
Fort Wayne	135½	135¾	134½	134½	135
Chicago and Rock Island	98½	98¾	97¾	97¾	98
Do preferred	98½		97¾	97¾	98
Rock Island	117¾		117¼	117¼	117¾
Toledo and Wabash	74		74		74
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					78
Chicago and Alton	169				
St. Paul	82¾		82¾		83
St. Paul, preferred	90¾		89¾		90¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾		30¾		30¾
Pacific Mail	83		83		83
Western Union Telegraph	38¾		38¾	38¾	38¾
Adams Express	49¾		49¾	49¾	50
Merchants Union Express	19		19	19¼	20
American M. U. Express	20¾		20¾	20¾	20¾
Wells, Fargo Express	20¾		20¾	20¾	20¾
United States Express	69				
Gold	135	134½	134¾	134¾	134¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	209¾	209½		¼
Hudson River	187	187	¼	
Harlem	182½	182		½
Reading	97	96¾		¼
Michigan Central	131	131		
Michigan Southern	107¼	106¾		½
Illinois Central	139			
Cleve. and Pitts	106½	105¾		¾
Fort Wayne	135½	135		½
Chicago and North.	99	98½		½
do preferred		98		
Rock Island	117¾	117¾		
Tol. and Wabash	74	74		
do. preferred		78		
Chicago and Alton	169			
St. Paul	83¼	82¾		½
do preferred	90¾	90¾		
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	30¾		
Pacific Mail	83	83		
Western Union	38¾	38¾		
Adams Express	49¾	49¾		
Merchants Union	19	19¾		
American M. U. Express	20	20¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	20¾	20		
United States Ex.	68½	68		

—The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for July amounted to $579,000, or $21,000 more than in June, notwithstanding the lower tariff for passengers and freight during the former month. The business of the Central for the first three months since the opening, shows a revenue of over $7,000,000 per month, of which $3,000,000 gold is net profit available for interest payments. The interest on the bonded debt last year was a little less than $1,800,000.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, August 12, 1869.

Our general markets is well supplied, with sales at $2 00@3 25 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush for good to choice navy.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

PLUMS—Sales at $1 ₱ box.

PEACHES—Receipts large and dull of sale at $1 50@2 ₱ box.

PEARS—Sales at $5 ₱ bbl for the best.

POTATOES—Market dull, with reported sales at 2@$1 50 ₱ bbl for prime to choice. ₱ the bushel 20 cents is an outside figure from store.

ONIONS—Market dull at $5.50@4 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—Sales by the coop at 50@60c ₱ pair.

BUTTER—Market dull and we quote at 20@25c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—There is a dull market, with sales at 14@16c ₱ doz., as to condition and quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phœnix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in a small way.

LARD OIL—Steady. Sales at $1 38@1 40 for extra No. 1 winter strained, and 1 00@1 05 for No. 2, of Pittsburgh manufacture.

LIME—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 50.

HAY—Dull at $19@20 00 ₱ ton for new crop, and new baled at $20@21 00 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—Market continues dull, but unchanged in price. We continue to quote good spring in barrels at $8 50@9 25, choice spring in bbls $9 50@9 75, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in bbls $8@9 50, and in sacks $8 75@9 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Shipping brands, in barrels, from $7 80@8 00, and in sacks, $7 25@7 50; second test brands from $7 50@7 70 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third brands, $7 00@7 25 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $8 50@8 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $6 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Market quiet. Old red winter wheat commanding $1 40@1 46, and new Southern and western $1 20@1 25. In the trade sales of prime old yel low shelled corn at $1. Oats are dull and unsettled with sales of new to arrive at 75 ₱ bushel, purchaser furnishing the sacks. From store old is quoted at 85@90c ₱ bushel. Old Rye is quoted at $1 18 and new at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in barley.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote highwines at $1 flood. In common to refined $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 12, 1869.

The crude oil market opened this morning firm at a slight advance, but in the afternoon the feeling seemed weaker, with however no particular change to note in prices. There was considerable activity in refined, more so than for some days past, and prices have advanced slightly, and the market closed with considerable firmness. The sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls, S. O. August 15 to 31st at	15c
1,000 bbls, S. O. September at	16c
1,000 bbls, S. O. September at	16c

REFINED OIL.

3,500 bbls August at	32½c
2,000 bbls August	32½c
1,000 bbls August	32½c
1,000 bbls on spot	32c
5,000 bbls, 5 days' notice, at	32c
2,000 bbls, August at	32½c

NEW YORK.

The *Shipping List*, of the 11th inst., reports crude as having been quiet and steady on Saturday last, but the market has been steady at 17½@17¾c in bulk, and 18¾c in barrels. Sales 1,950 bbls in bulk, at 17½@17¾c, closing at the latter figure. Refined was dull and irregular on Saturday and Monday, but business was restricted by the firmness of holders; yesterday, however, the market became weak, and declined to 22c, with sales at this price; the sales included 500 bbls at 22c; 1,000 do P W, in bulk, 27c; 10,000 gallons S W, in tin, 39c; 3,000 bbls S W, August, 22½c; 5 000 bbls S O, August, 21½c; 1,000 bbls S O, 20c; 2,000 do, 22½c; S O last half September, and 3,000 do September or private terms. Canada oil has recently come into favor for export, and within the last four months sales have been made of 40,000 bbls for export. The principal part of the balance of the year, mostly for shipment to the Baltic ports, will be the principal sources for Pennsylvania oil. Naphtha is in some demand for export, and sales have been made of 1,500 bbls at 8½@8 10c. Benzine is also exported, from New York since January 1st, 1869, 38,670,-263 gallons, against 31,295,755 gallons same time in 1868.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 12.—Closing prices 11¼; Crude in bulk, 17¾; firm at 17½; refining bbls dull and nominal at 22½c. Refined, 32¼ @ 32½c on spot, and 33c for September and October; very firm.

NEW YORK, August 12, 11:35 A. M.—Demand good; prices tending upwards: Crude, 17½@ 17⅝c. Refined, 32½@32½c.

NEW YORK, August 12, 2:05 P. M.—Crude—Demand moderate; prices firm at 17⅝@17½c. Refined—Demand good; prices have advanced.

OIL CITY, August 12, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet but firm at 26 00.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 12, 12:30 P. M.—Market strong but no sales; buyers 35 05; sellers 35 10; no stock.

PETROLEA, August 12, 12:30 P. M.—Market very firm; $5.50 offered, $5 thanked.

LONDON, August 12, 11:30 A. M.—Steady; some transactions at $5 60 and 65 65.

LIVERPOOL, August 12, 11:30 A. M.—P. I. S to W, 31½c; S W, 32@32½c. Crude 17c. Market firm.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 12, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet but firm at 26 00.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 11 A. M.—Spot 31½c selling; August 31½c; September 32½c; buyers option, 15th to 31st, 32½c bid, 32¾c asked; September 32½@33c; Illues 33c. Market strong and more actively manifested, though nothing doing. Crude 17½c bulk.

NEW YORK, August 12, 2:30 A. M.—London, August 12th, 11:15 A. M.—Refined 20@20¼d, and spirits 7s; Antwerp 50c@5f.

NEW YORK, August 12, 2 P. M.—Antwerp dispatches quote 51f bid, and 53f asked. Liverpool, 12th, via New York—crude 17½@17¾c, and refined, 22½c, with a little excited market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 6 P. M.—Spot 31½c; August 32½c; September 32½@32¾c. Market active and strong; more buyers than sellers. Though more pressing, sales were 2,000 bbls in bulk. Refined—sales 1,000 bbls S. O. August, at 32c; 3,000 do August 32½c; all October and November quoted at 30@32c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros	309	Hamilton & King	320
S. Wilkins	180	R. T. Leech	240
Oil City Works	200	J. D. Bly	120
G Speer	50		
Total			2,676

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Brooks, B. & Co., 105 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
Hutchison Oil and Refining Co., 113 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
Total Shipments Refined	218 bbls

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

B H Morgan, 100 bbls tar to W Laird & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 418 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Monitor Oil Company, 454 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 245 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Frew, Frew & Co. 214 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P Logan & Stockdale, 598 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro., Philadelphia. The steamer Russia took out yesterday $265,000 in specie.

Total shipments Refined	1,366 bbls
Total shipments Crude	100 bbls

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 13, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.		*Oil.*	
Acetic	lb 25 @ 28	Bergamot	lb 7 00 @ 8 50
Citric	lb 120 @ 28	Castor gal	3 70 @ 4 00
Oxalic	lb 26 @ 28	Cinnamon	lb 4 00 @ 4 75
Tartaric	lb 84 @ 86	Cloves	lb 3 75 @ 4 00
Alcohol	gal 2 55 @ 2 90	Cod liver	gal 2 25 @ 2 50
Camphor	lb 26 @ 28	Lemon	lb 5 35 @ 5 75
Cream tart	lb 55 @ 1 05	Lard	gal 1 60 @ 1 65
Am. Carb	lb 24 @ 26	Linseed	gal 1 40 @ 1 50
Ammonia	lb 20 @ 25	Neats f	gal 1 40 @ 1 50
Asafœtida	lb 80 @ 90	Olive	gal 2 50 @ 3 00
Balsam Pol	lb 45@ 5	Opium	oz 7 50 @ 8 00
Soda	lb 45@ 5	Origan	lb 80 @ 1 00
Bals Copa	lb 1 00 @ 1 15	Peppermint	lb 80 @ 1 00
Bay Rum	gal 4 50 @ 6 00	Origan	lb 80 @ 1 00
Blue Mass		Peppermint	lb 80 @ 1 00
Cassia	lb 75 @ 90	Rosemary	lb 1 50 @ 2 25
Cinch'd	lb 75 @ 80	Sassafras	lb 1 50 @ 2 00
" Pale	lb 90 @ 1 05	Sperm	gal 2 75 @ 2 90
Alkaline	lb 45 @ 60	Tanner's	gal 1 60 @ 1 65
Black Lead.		Whale	gal 1 10 @ 1 40
Brown	lb 5 @ 16	Winter	gal 2 75 @ 3 00
Fast Ind	lb 13 @ 16	Opodeldoc	lb 75 @ 80
German	lb 6 @ 8	Phosphor	lb 1 25 @ 1 40
Blue Mass	lb 60 @ 70	Potass, Bi	lb 1 75 @ 2 00
Blue Vitr	lb 16 @ 18	*Potass.*	
Burgundy	lb 15 @ 18	Bichrom	lb 22 @ 24
Brims roll	lb 5½@ 6	Chlorate	lb 55 @ 82
Bromine	lb 1 60 @ 1 65	Iodide	lb 3 50 @ 3 75
Calomel	lb 1 10 @ 1 15	Prus. Yel	lb 45 @ 48
Camphor	lb 1 10 @ 1 15	Red	lb 1 05 @ 1 10
Camp ref	lb 1 07 @ 1 12	Putty	lb 5½@ 6½
Canthar's	lb 2 00 @ 2 50	Rain subl	oz 2 50 @ 2 60
Cham. Ger	lb 35 @ 40	Rosin	bbl 6 00 @ 6 25
Chalk	lb 3 @ 4	*Roots.*	
Chlorof'm	lb 1 45 @ 1 55	Gentian	lb 24 @ 26
Cloves	lb 40 @ 45	Ginger	lb 24 @ 26
Cochineal	lb 1 40 @ 1 45	" Jamcah	lb 35 @ 35
Cop'as	lb 1 00 @ 1 05	Ipecac	lb 3 62 @ 3 75
Copp'ras	lb 2½@ 3	Jalap	lb 2 30 @ 2 50
Cream Tar	lb 40 @ 45	Licorice	lb 40 @ 45
Cubebs	lb 44 @ 48	Rhub E	lb 2 75 @ 3 00
Cudbear	lb 30 @ 35	Sarsa Hon	lb 50 @ 55
Emery No	13 @ 15	Senega	lb 60 @ 70
Ex Nux	45 @ 50	Spikenard	lb 75 @ 80
" Sulph	lb 80 @ 85	" Germ	lb 35 @ 37
Ext Logw	lb 12½@ 14	Sal Ammon	lb 10 @ 12
" Liq Cala	lb 45 @ 55	" Epson	lb 3 @ 4½
" Indian	lb 45 @ 55	" Soda	lb 3 @ 4
" Sicily	lb 25 @ 28	*Seed.*	
Flastic cl	lb 35@ 40	Anisum	lb 10@18
Galls Aleph	47 @ 52	Hemp	lb 7 @ 8
Gums.		Cardamum	lb 1 60 @ 1 65
Arabic sts	lb 52 @ 55	Mustard	lb 17 @ 19
" White	lb 85@ 90	Senna Al	lb 50 @ 55
Myrrh Turk	65 @ 70	Soda, Ess	lb 25 @ 30
Shellac	lb 50 @ 55	*Soda.*	
Trag's tlb	lb 50 @ 55	Bi Carb	lb 7 @ 8
" Flake	lb 1 40 @ 1 50	Carb	lb 3 @ 4
Hoffm'n'A	lb 48 @ 51	Sugar Lead	lb 18 @ 21
Indigo Ma	lb 1 50 @ 1 60	Sulphate	lb 3 @ 4
"Span fl	lb 1 65 @ 1 70	Saren	lb 8 @ 8½
Indigo Gua	lb 1 70 @ 2 00	Stone Ch	lb 3 @ 4
Jump Ext	lb 6 @ 7	Spts Lav	lb 85 @ 90
Log Chips	lb 2½@ 3	Sarsa Jam	lb 55@60
Mace	lb 1 55 @ 1 60	Turpentine	gal 55 @ 60
Madder	lb 22 @ 24	*Varnish.*	
Magne cal	lb 75 @ 1 50	Copal	gal 2 50 @ 4 00
Citric	lb 60 @ 65	Japan	gal 1 20 @ 1 85
Manna SFN	lb 1 00 @ 1 05	Damar	gal 3 40 @ 4 00
Morph sal	lb 2 00 @ 2 10	Ven Red	lb 4 @ 4½
Nutm No 1	lb 1 00 @ 1 10		

IRON.

NEW YORK.

There has been a fair inquiry for either Scotch or American pig, says the *Shipping List* of the 11th inst., and with a large and steadily increasing stock prices favor buyers. The only sales we hear of are 500 tons Scotch at $38 50, and to arrive, 200 do Eglinton, $38. Wrought scrap is in moderate request, and sales have been made of 200 tons at a private price. Refined bars are dull at $3 50@3 75 for gold, for English, and $74@75 currency for American, at the works; 250 tons old double-headed sold at $49 50, and 500 do, to arrive, on private terms. Without change in the dullness from store being very light, at old rates —we notice sales of 600 tons American merchant bars, flats and shapes, delivered here, on private terms. The makers of American bar will have a meeting this week to consider the subject of an advance in price. Refined bar has been sold at $82 50 delivered in Philadelphia. A parcel of 100 pads, in bundles, and remade, has changed hands here, we understand, has been taken out of the market. The barque Reunion, from Cronstadt, with 400 pds, for Reeves & Co., where most of the early iron will be received, struck on a rock off the Shetland Islands, and sprung a leak, making it probable that her iron will be damaged.

IMPORT, FROM JAN. 1ST TO JULY 31ST, 1869.

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From Foreign Ports	tons, 9,425	tons, 35,500	bdls 208,634
Coastwise			7,779
Total	tons, 9,728	tons, 35,500	bdls, 216,424
Same time, 1868	4,525	16,905	123,296

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Wheat—sales of 3 cars No 2 white at $1 47, 3 cars No 1 red at $1 46, 10 cars No 2 do at $1 42, and 16 cars No 1 do at $1 47. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn—No 1 held at $1, No 2 at 85c. Oats—old held at 66c; new at 45c. Rye held at $1 09@1 15 for No 2. $1 20 for No 1. Petroleum—refined held at 28½@29c for large lots; crude held at $5 50.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 134¼@134¾.

NEW YORK, August 12—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy and steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call chiefly at the inside rate.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@110¼.

GOLD

Lower, opened at 135¼, declined to 134¾, closing at 134⅝@134⅞. Carrying rates 4½@7 ₱ cent. Clearances $71,000,000. Exports $322,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened a shade lower, but closed active and buoyant this afternoon, with an advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning. The offering to the government to-day surprised the street, and some of the leading dealers came into the market as free buyers. The government bought a million of the latter, at prices ranging from 120 73 to 120 90, and. The clearings were only $2,258,000. Coupons '81, 122¾ @ 123; do '62, 120@121¼; do '64, 122¾@122¾; do '65, 122¾@122¾; do '65, new, 121¼@121¾; do '67, 121¾@121¾; do '68, 121¾ @ 121¾; 10-40's, 114⅝@114⅞; Pacific 6's, 105¾@106.

STATE BONDS

Dull and heavy. Missouris 87¾; old Tennessees 61¾; new do 58; 60's, 59½; new co 60; old North Carolinas 56¾; new 49.

STOCKS

Opened heavy and before noon had fallen ½ to 2 ₱ cent., throughout the list. The principal dealings were in Western stocks. Subsequently the market was feverish, but after the second call there was an upward reaction of ½@1 ₱ cent., Rock Island, Northwestern, St. Paul, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, New York Central and Hudson Dunbar and Iron Mountain being the same as Saturday. Chicago and North Western closed at 98@98¼, and preferred 98¾@99; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 76; Rock Island 117¾; St. Paul 82¾@ preferred 90¾; Wabash 74; do preferred 78; Fort Wayne 134¾@135; Terre Haute 30; preferred 50; Chicago and Alton preferred 162; Ohio and Mississippi 32; Dubuque 112¾; St. Joseph preferred 58; 126.

MINING SHARES

Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 6½; Franklin 13; Quincy 78.

Sub-Treasury balance $80,347,624.

It is stated that 95 cents on the dollar has been refused for the protest of the indebtedness of Rhodes, Arnold & Frenchame, who recently failed. It is believed they will pay in full with interest.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par selling, and 1-10 discount buying.

FLOUR—Quiet at $6@7 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and declining; lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 43, No. 2 at $1 41@1 42, closing quiet at $1 41½ for No 2; this afternoon market dull; sales of No. 2 at $1 39½, seller August.

CORN—Quiet, weak and 3@4c lower; sales of No 1 at 95c; No 2 at 92@95c, rejected at 87@90c; no grade at 77@86c this afternoon market very dull at 90@c for No 2, seller August.

OATS—Quiet and lower; sales of No 2 at 51¾@53c, closing at 51½c.

RYE—Quiet; sales of No 1 at $1 09@ No 2 at $1 02@1 04, closing at $1 04 for No 2.

BARLEY—More active and firmer at $1 31@1 32 for No 2, seller September, and $1 30 bid for No 2 in store.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Sales of mess pork at $30 75, closing steady. Lard in fair demand; sales at 18¾c for prime steam. Dry salted shoulders steady; sales at 15½c.

CATTLE—Dull and heavy at $4 12½@4 85 for fair to common cows; $5 25@5 75 for good and choice.

HOGS—Low and receiving grades fairly active and 15@25c lower; sales at $6 75@7 10; common: $6 90@ 7 75 for good to choice; $7@7 85 for extra.

New York Market

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton firm; sales of 2,300 bales at 32c. Flour—receipts 7,540 bbls; receipts 7,540 bbls; heavy and drooping; sales 7,800 bbls at $5 90@6 10 for superfine; $6 20@6 75 for extra No 2; $6 75@7 25 for extra State; $6 80@7 45 for extra western; $7 50@7 70 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7 00@8 00 for extra St. Louis; $9 00@9 50 for choice do. Rye flour dull at $5 75@6 25. Corn meal—sales 200 bbls at $4 60@4 75. Corn meal nominally unchanged. Wheat—sales 26,000 bushels; receipts 41,726 bushels; receipts of wheat 32,937 bush; winter wheat in store 1,764 bush; receipts 74,500. Export prices: spring wheat 1@2c lower; sales 153,000 bushels; winter red and amber 1@2c lower; spring $1 38@1 39; for amber State; $1 70@1 75 for winter red and amber State, and $1 70@1 75 for gold and Michigan; $1 75 for do to arrive; $1 77½@1 85 for white California; $1 80 for new do; $1 90@2 00 for choice. Rye steady; sales 3,000 bushels western at $1 25, Barley and malt firm at 1@2c; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 85. Receipts of corn 83,000 bushels; corn 1@2c lower; heavy; sales 90,000 bushels at $1 12@1 13 for mixed and new mixed western; $1 13@1 15 for white; $1 15@1 16 for new white; nearly yellow. Receipts of oats 10,800 bushels; oats without decided change; sales of 60,000 bushels at 77c for western afloat; 80@75c for new Southern and Pennsylvania; 80@82c for new Jersey; 82@83c for Canada. Coffee fairly active; sales 2,900 bags Rioon private terms. Sugar—low grades unchanged; fair refining Cuba and 12¼@12½c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull, but steady; sales 45 hhds Cuba at 32@33c; 200 bbls refined Hopkinsville at 34c for American. Rice quiet at 9½@9¾c. Spirits turpentine 43¾@44c. Pork dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bbls at $30 75@31 00 for new mess, closing with sales at $30 75 cash; $2 75 for new prime mess. Beef steady; sales 400 bbls for prime mess. Beef hams steady; sales 400 bbls at $26@30. Cut meats steady; sales 175 pkgs at 13@15c for shoulders; 18½@19c for hams. Lard firm; sales 200 bbls ice cured at 19@19½c. Lard firm; sales 1,000 barrels at 18¾@19c. Tallow steady; sales 100 barrels at 9½@9¾c. Butter—Receipts 5,000 packages; butter steady; sales 1,000 packages Ohio, and 16@18c for State. Cheese firm at 11@16c. Freights—Wheat to Liverpool steady; sales 100,000 bushels at 7d per sail, and 9d per steamer, and 7,500 bushels to Cork per sail at 9s 6d, closing at 9s 6d and 10d asked.

LATER.—P. M.—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat moderately active and very firm for winter, at $1 75@1 76 for red and amber winter, and $1 70@1 71 heavy for spring at $1 62@1 69 for No. 2. Rye quiet and steady at $1 08@1 10. Barley quiet and steady at 67½c for new western, and 74@90c for old western. Corn—sales 83,000 bushels at 1@2c lower, and quiet; 92@93c for sound mixed western. Pork nominal at $30 00 for new mess. Lard firm at 19@19½c. Whisky firm with a fair demand. Bacon moderately active and firm at 14@15½c for shoulders, and 19@20c for clear sides. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Tobacco steady and strong, but there is little offering. Hemp steady and quiet, with sales of undressed at $1000@12c. Flour—low grades dull and unchanged; fancy and extra unchanged; supers sold at $8@5 50; XX $5 75, XXX $5 75 @6 25. XXXX $6 75@7 25. Wheat—Spring opened firm; no spring on market; low prime to strictly prime red, $1 40@1 50; choice to fancy white $1 60@1 65; prime to fancy white $1 60@1 65. Corn—receipts small; very dull and lower; sales of mixed at 80c. Oats unchanged; mixed in bulk 40@42c; do in sacks 50@52c; choice and fancy white 55@56c; small lots of old sold at 60@62½c. Barley—good fall sold at $1 35. Rye—held at $1 05@1 10. Bran firm at $1 10, in sacks 90@95c. Provisions—Pork dull and lower; jobbing at $31 00@31 50. Bacon—shoulders 15c; clear rib 19½c; clear sides 20½c; hams 22½@23½c. Lard—prime advanced to 20½c. Highwines firm at $1 08.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Flour firm. Wheat in good demand but prices unchanged; No 1 Kentucky amber $1 62; white $1 80. Corn less active; mixed western $1 07@1 08. Oats steady; western 74@75c. Provisions quiet; crude 22c; refined 31½c. Whisky $1 13½.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Wheat—sales of 1,000 bu for prime red. Corn steady; sales white at $1 05@1 10. Oats firm; sales of white at $1 10@1 16. Mess pork firm at $34@34 50. Bacon firm; rib sides 19½c; clear rib 19½c; shoulders 16½c; hams 24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky—nominal at $1 15.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 30c; receipts 29 bales; exports 40 bales. Flour firm; supers $5 00@6 00. Wheat $1 20@1 30. Corn 87@ 90c. Oats 60@65c. Hay $25 00@27 00. Bran $17 00. Corn meal $1 25@ fresh $4 00; kiln dried 3.5c. Lard 20@ 21½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 16c; sides 20c.

Milwaukee

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Accident at Knapp's Port Pitt Foundry—Inquest.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning, the Coroner's jury in the case of R. C. Hatfield, who died on Tuesday night from the effects of injuries received at Knapp's Fort Pitt foundry, on the fifth instant, met and heard the following testimony:

James Scott, sworn—On the fifth day of August the deceased was helping to elevate a basin of molten metal; he was standing on a trestle work about seven feet high; he had hold of the handle at the time; when the accident occurred I thought something had struck him, for he fell backward from the trestle; I rushed forward and pulled him from under the platform; there were about two thousand pounds of metal in the ladle; all who were about the ladle were moulders and responsible men, don't know what caused the ladle to turn over.

Dr. W. R. Hamilton, sworn—Was called to see deceased shortly after the accident; found him badly burned in several places; the severest burns were on the top of his head; the burns caused his death.

Wm. Irwin, sworn—Have worked in the foundry about sixteen years; at the time of the accident Hatfield and I were together engaged in casting rolls; he held the handle of the ladle and I held the lever behind; we had poured the largest roll and everything was right; we filled again, taking in about twenty-five hundred pounds when the ladle fell; deceased was thrown down in front, and the metal poured over him; the brakes have been used seventeen years, and no accident ever occurred before; they have been irregularly placed and slipped off.

Barney Feegold, sworn—Was with the deceased, helping at the casting of the roll; don't know how it occurred; the first I knew of it some of the metal fell out.

Michael Bishner, sworn—I was present when the accident occurred; they were pouring the metal, when the handle fell; I was busy with it; he fell with metal pouring over him; nearly all his clothes were burned off.

Geo. Eppart, sworn—Am foreman of the foundry; we had three rolls to cast; cast the largest and were filling the second, when the ladle tipped over; know nothing of how the accident happened; nothing was wrong with the hooks when the first roll was cast; used the same ladle on Wednesday.

No further testimony was offered and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Money Recovered.

Wednesday night, an individual named Frank Riley, a farmer hailing from Palladelphia, while stopping in this city became so much intoxicated as to forget where his boarding house was. He called at a tavern on Penn street, where he demanded of the landlord the sum of fifty dollars, which he said he had been deposited with him (landlord) for safe keeping. The proprietor of the saloon denied all knowledge of the money, which so exasperated Riley that a policeman had to be called to quiet him. The officer was made acquainted with the facts and he accompanied Riley to several hotels in the immediate neighborhood in search of the fifty dollars, but without success. Riley was then taken to the lock up, being drunk, and yesterday morning was fined one dollar and costs for the offence. He publicly declared in the hearing of conversation with Riley he stated that he had left eighty-five dollars with the proprietor of one hotel in the city, but just exactly where that hotel was located he knew not. He had drank considerable Monongahela whiskey, and being strange to that liquid, the effects were immense. In this condition he counted the money and gave thirty-five dollars of the money, not on the occasion of the first drink, but for the remaining fifty dollars he was unable to find the hotel. Yesterday morning it was ascertained that the fifty dollars were left with Mr. Mc-Hare, proprietor of Hare's Hotel, on Liberty street, who was all the time unconscious of the misfortune of poor Riley. The money was refunded to him and he departed for Illinois.

Another Daylight Robbery.

Shortly before eleven o'clock yesterday morning an exceedingly shrewd robbery was committed in the store of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., on Wood street, between Fifth avenue and Diamond street. At that time Mr. Thaw, who had stepped into the store to transact some business, laid his pocket book, containing between three and four hundred dollars and a number of valuable papers, on the front desk, and stepped behind the rear desk to attend to something. In the meantime a stranger entered the store and as he appeared to want something, Mr. Mason, a member of the firm, approached to wait upon him. The stranger said he desired to purchase a background board, but would call again, and took his departure rather hurriedly. Scarcely a moment had elapsed when Mr. Thaw went to the desk where he had left his pocket-book, but it was gone. The stranger was at once suspected as the thief, and word was sent over to the Mayor's office, a description of the man furnished and officers dispatched to search for him. At last accounts no traces of his whereabouts had been discovered. He is described as a large man, wearing dark clothes and a silk hat. The gentleman who waited on him is satisfied that he could identify him should he see him.

United States Court Proceedings.

In the bankruptcy branch of the Court, in the case of Hugh B Murphy, bankrupt, the rule issued on the 1st of June, on George W. Kimberlain, to how cause why he should not deliver a deed of conveyance to the assignee, was rendered absolute.

In the case of Daniel Pershing, bankrupt, a rule was granted on ex-Marshal Rowley to show cause why he should not pay over to Pearly Lamb all moneys collected from the partnership effects of Daniel Pershing. The rule was made returnable on the 15th inst.

In the matter of Robert Henry, bankrupt, the petition of Hugh M. Bole was presented, and a rule granted to show cause why he should not be relieved from his assignment. The rule was made returnable on Saturday, August 28d.

An information in rem was filed by District Attorney Carnahan, against fifteen gallons of low wines, the distilling of all of Zecha Guiman, of Beaver, Pa.

An information was also filed against the distillery of Samuel Mason, of Beaver county. Monitions were issued returnable on the first of September next.

Fell Overboard—Body Recovered.

On Thursday last, while the steamboat Elisha Bennett was in Lock No. 1, Monongahela river, upward bound, a colored deck hand named Carothers in attempting to draw a bucket of water, at the stern of the boat, lost his balance and fell overboard. Some women and children on the shore saw the accident, but the boat passed out of the lock before the attention of those on board could be attracted. By this time the negro had drowned. The bucket was subsequently found by one of the children referred to, and yesterday morning the body was recovered near the scene of the drowning. Tuls was the first intimation the officers of the boat had of the drowning. They missed him before the boat reached Lock No. 2, but it was thought probable that he might have gone ashore at some point below. Coroner Clawson considered a jury and one or two witnesses were examined. The inquest was adjourned, however, until three o'clock this afternoon, on account of another witness who will arrive on the boat to-day. The deceased was about forty years of age and resided at California, Washington county. The body is at Devore's, on Grant street.

A Solid Insurance Company.

We direct the attention of our readers to the card of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of London and Edinburgh. This company was organized in 1809, and is incorporated by Royal charter and special acts of Parliament. The total subscribed capital is $10,000,000 in gold, and its assets, at the beginning of the present year, are set down at nearly fifteen millions dollars, gold, or a little less than twenty millions United States currency, while its liabilities of all kinds do not little less than a million. The assets of the United States branch held in this country amount to $500,000, of which $200,000 is on deposit in the Insurance Department of the State of New York for the additional security of American policy holders. The agents for this company in Pittsburgh are Messrs. Lippincott and Whitten, No. 88 Fourth avenue, opposite the Post Office Company's building, who will give full information to all who wish to take risks.

Died from His Injuries.

We mentioned yesterday that a little boy named James Bovard, son of Isaac Bovard, had been accidentally run over by a cart, while playing on Chislett avenue, Seventeenth ward, where he lived, on Wednesday evening, and so severely injured that his life was despaired of. The little boy survived the accident only three hours, dying at 8 o'clock the same evening. Dr. Arensburg, who attended the deceased, stated that his back was broken, several of his ribs crushed, and his lungs punctured. He was just two years of age. Coroner Clawson empanelled a jury and held an inquest yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

TROUBLE ABOUT A PAIR OF PANTALOONS.—A man named George Graham called at the office of Alderman McMasters, yesterday afternoon, and instituted legal proceedings against his cousin, Oliver Graham, alleging that the defendant was guilty of larceny by bailee. The prosecutor claims that he loaned the defendant a pair of fine Sunday pantaloons to attend a ball; that after the ball they were not returned but worn about a livery stable in the ward grooming horses, and that his efforts to obtain possession of them were unsuccessful. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for court.

MASONIC.—On Friday evening a committee of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic hall in the Diamond, Allegheny City, left for Philadelphia, to procure the necessary furniture for the new hall. It is expected that the hall will be dedicated early in October. It is stated that the members of Jefferson Lodge, No. 38, Allegheny City, have taken the initiatory steps towards erecting a new Masonic hall in that city, and that $25,000 has already been subscribed.

MONONGAHELA CITY CAMP MEETING.—The steamboat "Elisha Bennett," will leave the wharf of the Brownsville and Geneva packet line, on Sunday at seven o'clock A. M., to convey persons to the camp meeting at Monongahela City. Returning, will leave Monongahela City, at 4 P. M., same day. A good chance to attend the camp meeting.

PENN TOWNSHIP REGISTRATION.—Mr. H. Houghtelin, Assessor, has completed the registration of Penn township. It shows 671 registered voters. Of these 111 are naturalized voters, and 16 were registered in the November '68—total, 86. The registry list exhibits an increase of 84 votes.

FIRE-FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—A first class family horse, gentle and quiet, is offered for sale at the livery and sale stables of Robert H. Patterson & Co., corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street. This is a rare opportunity to procure a fine animal at a bargain.

FOR SALE.—Four acres and five perches of land on Squirrel Hill, most beautifully situated and adjoining the residence of William Barker, Jr. For particulars inquire at 87 Grant street. TUSSIE & RIED.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening, August 9th, the members of Kittaning Masonic Lodge No. 326, presented a beautiful P. D. G. M.'s regalia to A. E. Wellman, D. D. G. M., of the district.

THE COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.—Workmen have commenced removing the contemplated improvements in the basement of the Court House. A fire proof vault for the reception of records is to be constructed.

CORNER STONE CEREMONIES.—On Sunday, August 15th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Bishop Domenec will lay the corner stone of St. Mathia's German Catholic Church in Temperanceville, with the usual ceremonies.

WE are indebted to Wm. Bingham, Jr., ship steward 168 Smithfield street, now in Paris, for a copy of the *London Times*, of the 31st U.S.

THE TAILORS.

The International Union—The Mass Meeting, etc.

The International Convention of Journeyman Tailors met yesterday morning, Mr. Fairbairn in the chair.

Mr. Marstard presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Welch presented the report of the Committee on Inquiry, which deplores the fact that the President denies the Committee the right to interrogate him in regard to any proceedings or transactions previous to the Washington Convention. It is also declared that the charter given by Mr. Tucker to the clothing cutters was a forgery, and *bogus*, it not being signed by the other executive officers of the International Union; This action is deplored, and a *bona fide* charter recommended. The Financial report was also declared irregular, and referred back to be itemized.

A lengthy discussion followed on a motion to strike out that part of the report in regard to the President's refusal to be interrogated in regard to matters previous to the Washington Convention.

The President stated that he refused to answer the questions of the committee because he might do injustice to his associates of the preceding year. The correspondence of the Washington Convention has been burned, and he could not remember their contents. He was willing, however, to answer any questions regarding his conduct while in office.

After further debate, the motion to strike out this part of the report was carried.

The clause in regard to the bogus charter was adopted, and the remaining clause was withdrawn by the committee.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Rutledge, was read and adopted.

The Treasurer's report, as also the report of the Committee on officers, were read and approved.

Mr. Marstard offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary make a quarterly statement to every Local Union, in regard to membership, funds on hand for the International Union, and the amount of receipts of trade, to be received by Local Unions in printing charges. Adopted.

Mr. Kilbert presented the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society that, for the better management in regard to strikes, the office of Trustees be abolished, and a Central Fund established, so that the relief may be more prompt, as they consider the interest of the International Society is weakened by the length of time that elapses before relief comes to hand. Laid on the table.

Adjourned until two o'clock.

In the afternoon the Convention met in Committee of the Whole, passed upon a number of bills, and transacted considerable business not of public interest. The Committee rose at a late hour, and the Convention adjourned until this morning.

THE MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the hall in the building No. 82 Fourth street. There was a good attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings:

Mr. Walter Fairburn, President of the Tailors' International Union, was called on to preside. Mr. Fairburn made a brief speech, in which he recommended the immediate formation of a Tailors' Union in this city. He said he would not make a lengthy speech, but would say to the tailors of this city that as soon as they had formed themselves into a Union they would be looked upon by the International Union. The President closed by introducing the convention—

Mr. Blisset, of New York, who first addressed the meeting in the English language, after which he delivered an address in German. In the latter he spoke of the importance of the journeymen tailors combining together for mutual protection. He contrasted the condition of the tailors to that of the brickmakers and other mechanics, who have union, showing that the former worked more hours and received lower wages for their labor than any other class of mechanics. By the establishment of unions the wages would be advanced and the hours reduced. As long as the tailors hesitated to take such steps for their own protection they would remain in a state worse than slavery. He closed by urging every man present, if he would not be tied to a needle and thread for sixteen hours a day, to enroll his name for the purpose of establishing a Union in Pittsburgh. The remarks of the speaker were received with great applause.

Mr. Stanford, of New York, next addressed the Convention in German, and his speech was attentively listened to, and elicited much applause. He closed by urging the journeymen tailors of this city to enroll their name for the establishment of a local Union. Nearly all present responded to the call.

Mr. Blisset delivered a speech in German, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Committee appointed to fix upon a time and place for holding the meeting of the International Union next year, reported that they had selected the second Monday of August, 1870, at the time, and Boston as the place. The report was approved.

AQUATIC.

Coulter will Accept one of Hamill's Propositions—A Strange Story.

It is stated that Henry Coulter will accept one or the other of the propositions contained in James Hamill's challenge of yesterday, and it is reported that the friends of the two men will meet on Saturday evening to arrange for the race.

In this connection we have the following strange story. It is stated that Mr. John Newton, of this city, connected with Coulter, deposited $500 at the *Republic* office, on Monday, as a stake for a race over the same course as that agreed upon for last Saturday, Coulter being willing to increase the stakes to $1,000 a side. The race is to take place on a week's notice, or in case a longer time is given, Mr. Newton is to be found at the corner of Wood street and Third avenue, ready to be matched in the necessary preliminaries, and is anxious to meet Hamill's friends, as Coulter wants a race. If there has been money on deposit at the *Republic* office since Monday, it is very singular neither Hamill, his friends nor the public know of it. Now that the former do, it will doubtless soon be secured by the money of Hamill's backers and in the hands of the stakeholders of Saturday last.

[Inquiry at the *Republic* office last evening failed to substantiate the statement that there was money for a race deposited there.

City Improvements—Roberts Street.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Newspaper praise of public officials has become so common hereabouts that persons living outside of our blessed city must form the opinion that we in particular are blessed with models. Every few days the local columns of the press inform the public in general that vast improvements are going on throughout the city, streets have been finished, work commenced here and there, and that the grading and paving of this and that street will be completed ere long. Street committees and commissioners are in-pecting and approving of work done, and, according to such notices, they must have quite a hard time. How much truth is contained in such notices, only they who live in the new part can tell. Roberts street, in the Eleventh ward, is in a sad plight. Those living there are subject to the inquiries of Rehoman, Tate, Thompson, and Warner.

In absence of the President, Mr. McNEILL was called to the chair *pro tem.*

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

SWORN IN.

Mr. HANNA moved the appointment of a committee to conduct Mr. Frazier, the member elect from the First ward, to the Council chamber. Adopted, and Messrs. Hanna and Kopp appointed.

The member elect was escorted in, when the oath of office was administered by the Mayor, and the gentleman took his seat.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a communication from the City Solicitor, Mr. McComos, relative to the alleged encroachments upon the river by parties owning property on the Pittsburgh side. The Solicitor recounts the difficulties in the law, and further declares that the constitutionality of the act establishing high and low water marks is now being tested in the Supreme Court. He declares that he is doing everything in the premises that is possible for him to do, in order to guard the interests of the city, but finds that the Councils must exercise the virtue of patience.

The communication was received and ordered to be filed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PRICE presented a petition for a grade on Ford street. Referred.

Mr. HANNA, petition for gas lamp. Referred.

Mr. KOPP, petition from Messrs. Moul relative to wharfage. Referred.

Mr. WARNER, petition for the opening of Bidwell street, from Franklin to Washington avenues. Referred.

Mr. COMLEY, petition of Mr. Miller, asking for correction of assessment of laying sidewalk to Finance Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON, petition for water pipe on Taylor street. Referred.

Mr. HANNA, resolution instructing the Market Committee to report what arrangement can be made with the owners of the Gravel Road, for opening up the entrance to the Allegheny river, at the confluence with the Ohio. Adopted.

Mr. PRICE, communication from property holders on Pasture lane, relative to the width of that thoroughfare. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, resolution for the purchase of three clocks—one for each Council Chamber, and one for the Controller's office.

Mr. TATE moved to amend by adding three more clocks, for other rooms in the city building. Withdrawn.

Mr. MEGRAW moved that the Committee on City Property report the cost and character of the clocks before purchasing. Agreed to, and resolution as amended adopted.

Mr. HANNA, an ordinance relative to the weighing of cattle, hogs and sheep, within the city limits. The ordinance prohibits the selling of any cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., without being weighed on the city scales, under a penalty of ten dollars—one-half of which goes to the informer. Adopted.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Mr. HASTINGS presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, relative to the encroachments upon the river on the Pittsburgh side. The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Controller to employ "an efficient attorney" to assist the Solicitor in prosecuting persons who are encroaching upon the bank.

The report was discussed at some length, and the communication from the Solicitor upon the subject was severely criticised by Mr. McDonald, who asserted that the city had the money on hand for three years, and seemed no nearer a conclusion now than it was three years ago.

Mr. HANNA defended the Solicitor, and thought he was taking a prudent course in waiting until the constitutionality of the law was decided by the Supreme Court.

A motion to refer the report back to the Committee was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays were then called, on the adoption of the resolution, which was lost by a tie vote of 8 yeas to 8 nays.

The report was then laid over.

THE BOYD FARM.

Mr. TATE offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Poor Farm, to report to Councils all the facts in regard to the purchase of the Boyd farm. Adopted. Select Council non-concurred, and referred the resolution to the Committee on Poor Farm.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE ENGINES.

Mr. MEGRAW presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines. The Committee reported that they had received a communication from the Friendship Fire Company, tendering the city the new Friendship steamer now in process of construction, and asking that the company be relieved from the usual appropriation for the maintenance of the steamer.

The Committee reported a resolution that the offer be accepted.

The Committee also reported a resolution that the Controller be directed to advertise for fifty dollars in favor of Wm. Motheral on account of six months' ground rent for the Good Will Hose Company.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Committee to advertise for proposals for the erection of the Good Willengine house, according to plans presented.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Committee to contract for $1,200 feet of double riveted leather hose.

The report was accepted and accompanying resolutions adopted.

REPORT OF THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. HANNA presented the report of the Market Committee from which it appeared that the receipts for the month of July were as follows:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Market	$2,246 85
J. H. McNulty, Diamond Scale	156 60
R. T. White, Second Ward Scales	94 00
Total	$2,497 89

In relation to the scales for the Second ward weighhouse, the committee has advertised for and received proposals for the construction of a fifteen ton scale. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., that firm being the lowest and best bidder, at the sum of $900.

Report accepted and filed.

STONE CROSSINGS.

Mr. COMLEY, a resolution for stonecrossings on Ohio street, at the intersection with West street. Referred to Street Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GAS.

Mr. TATE presented the report of the Committee on Gas.

Accompanying the report was a resolution directing the superintendent of the Water Works to place gas lamps on Spring Garden avenue, from Market street to city line, at the corner of Beaver avenue and Brady street, and on the corner of Race street and Rose alley.

Accepted and resolution adopted.

THE LIBRARY MATTER.

The action of Select Council, relative to the room for the Library Association, adhering to their former action, and appointing Messrs. Long and Bingham a Committee of Conference, was reported in Common Council. On motion Common Council concurred. In the appointment of a Conference Committee, and Messrs. Warner, Tate and Megraw were named as said committee.

Mr. WARNER, on behalf of the Committee, reported that the Conference had been unable to agree. Report accepted and Committee discharged.

Adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Oil Train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad Thrown Off the Track and Badly Wrecked—A Brakesman Crushed to Death.

An accident occurred to an oil train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad about four o'clock yesterday morning, nearly one mile south of Highland Park station, on the line of the road from this city, resulting in the wrecking of the train, and the killing of a brakesman, named John Rogers. The train consisted of a locomotive and eight cars, and at the point mentioned the engine jumped the track. The entire train and locomotive were thrown over an embankment and badly wrecked. John Rogers, a brakesman on the train, was caught between the cars and crushed to death. The deceased resided in Allegheny City, and his remains will be brought home for interment. Mr. Rogers has been employed for some time past in consequence of a late accident on the road in which he had his arm broken. This was the first trip since his recovery, and sad to relate, his last. The cause of the accident is not stated.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

TERRIBLE THREATS.

Catharine McCarthy was arraigned before Alderman Koenig yesterday, and in plaintive tones related the following in reference to one Mrs. Agnes Moran: This woman, she alleged, was disloving her as a neighbor should, had actually threatened to break her neck and face, the means or instrument to be used in the accomplishment of the same, being a huge club. An information for surety of the peace was made out and a warrant issued for the arrest of the accused.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

The same prosecutrix had a complaint to make about another of her neighbors, Mrs Agnes Moran by name. She alleged that Mrs. M. had acted in a very disorderly manner lately, calling her a prostitute, &c., and committed a resolution that the report be referred back to Mrs. McCarthy, and assessments for damages and benefits be rendered.

In relation to the completion of Sedgwick street sewer the Committee, while appreciating the importance of the work, and the importance of the journeymen tailors combining together for mutual protection, contrasted the condition of the tailors to that of the brickmakers and other mechanics, who have union, showing that the former worked more hours and received lower wages for their labor than any other class of mechanics. By the establishment of unions the wages would be advanced and the hours reduced. As long as the tailors hesitated to take such steps for their own protection they would remain in a state worse than slavery. He closed by urging every man present, if he would not be tied to a needle and thread for sixteen hours a day, to enroll his name for the purpose of establishing a Union in Pittsburgh. The remarks of the speaker were received with great applause.

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Allegheny Park Again.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You state in yesterday's issue that the *latest* proposition in the park improvement, is to tunnel Seminary Hill."

Well, if the subject is not already exhausted, suppose you admit one still later, and tell the people what you think of a project to purchase the private grounds crowning the western portion of Seminary Hill, and throwing the entire summit and trees adjacent into one fixtures. The natural contour of the hill is such that not comparatively little expense would be required to give it artistic shape and make both east and west ends harmonize in appearance; which cannot be the case if improvement is restricted to the eastern, or public half of the hill, only. Improved drives, walks, shrubbery, fountains, perhaps soldiers' monuments—even a carriage road with but little more than a plank road grade, could be constructed to start from Ridge street, near Grant avenue, and wind round either the north or south side to the summit—would make a park embellishment that would be strikingly picturesque. As a point of attraction, and for convenient observation of one of the greatest city panoramas of nature and art, nothing on this continent could equal it.

Alleged Robbery.

Three young men named John Sproul, John Carson and John Robinson were committed to jail by Mayor Brush, yesterday, the first and last for thirty days, and Carson for a hearing on the 20th inst., on a charge of robbery preferred by Mr. Kennedy, from whose establishment on Fifth avenue several revolvers were stolen some weeks since. One of the stolen revolvers was found in Carson's possession. The entire party were arrested as far back as early yesterday morning, while attempting to effect an entrance into a fruit stand on Fifth avenue, but being drunk they were punished merely by a thirty day commitment, save the one charged with being implicated in the robbery referred to, who will have to answer hereafter.

INQUEST BY ALDERMAN IRWIN.—Alderman G. M. Irwin yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Vaughn, who was run over by a train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad on Wednesday. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death in McClure township, on the 11th of August, 1869, by being run over by a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, and the jury recommend that in order to guard against similar accidents at the same place, a watchman be placed there by the railroad company.

RECOVERED.—Yesterday a man named William Purtil called at the lock-up and asked to be protected from a band of vagrants who were after him to kill him. He was locked up and furnished a glass of good whisky, when he recovered and was discharged. He is hardening on an attack of the *delirium tremens*.

COULDN'T WAIT.—Yesterday evening a man called at the Mayor's office to make information against a citizen for cruelty of persons. The latter had gone to supper, but the individual referred to couldn't wait a minute, as his life was in danger, and so started in quest of complainant's office.

POLICEMEN APPOINTED.—Mayor Brush has appointed John Glenn as one of the city police, his services to commence on Monday next. Mr. Glenn held a similar position under Mayor Lowry during his term, and already has been private watchman at the City Bank. He is a good officer and will no doubt continue to give satisfaction.

SENT UP.—William Toner, noticed yesterday as having been arrested the night previous for walking away from the store of F. Schmit on Sixth street, with two dollars, was yesterday sent to jail for a term of thirty days. He will likely be one of those taken to the Workhouse this morning.

THE JAIL.—There are now about one hundred persons confined in the county jail. The portion where improvements are going on has been separated from the part where the prisoners are confined by a thick board partition.

THE PENN STREET ROBBERY.—The principal articles stolen from the residence of Mr. A. F. Jones, on Penn street, Monday afternoon, were one black long shawl, one black square shawl, one velvet cloak, one velvet basque, one velvet jacket and silk dress.

MANUFACTURERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Hugh M. Bole & Co.

HUGH M. BOLE ..... HUNTER ORR.

Engine Builders, Founders AND **MACHINISTS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.

ENGINES of almost any size, new and perfect, kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.

Castings of all Descriptions, MADE TO ORDER.

FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market street. Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address

H. M. BOLE & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ We study to please.

AMERICAN *IRON WORKS.*

Jones & Laughlins,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and Clair Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.

Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron, Guard Iron, Coal Screen Iron, T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard. Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk, Beller, Bridge and Tank Rivets, Cut Nails and Spikes, Ship and Boat Spikes, Railroad Spikes, Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts, Railroad Car Wheels and Axles, Street Car Wheels and Axles, Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles, Patent Cold Rolled Shafting, Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods, Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STREETS,

BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 22, 24 and 26 FRONT ST.,

ly CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Duquesne Works.

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